



REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1907-1908.

Approved and adopted by the Annual General Meeting, Monday, 4th May 1908.

SINCE the publication of the last Annual Report the Council have held 17 meetings, of which the Council elected in June last have held 14. The following Committees appointed by the Council have met and reported on the matters referred to them:—Competitions, Prizes and Studentships, Finance, Sessional Papers, Professional Questions, Board of Professional Defence, Board of Examiners, Fellowship Drawings, Charter Revision, Towns Planning, Exhibition of Architecture and Decorative Arts, and Secretaryship.

Obituary.

The losses by death have been as follows:—*Fellows*: George Frederick Bodley, Frank John Brewer, Julius Alfred Chatwin, John Barnes Colson, George Rackstrow Crickmay, Daniel Robert Dale, Emanuel Lewis Galizia, Walter Graves, Charles Innes, Sir James Knowles, Walter Leck, William Alexander Longmore, George Allen Mansfield, Edward William Mountford, John Salmon Quilter, Charles Frederick Reeks, Walter Wood Robertson, George Saunders, Thomas Turnbull, Robert Frank Vallance, Charles Henry Worley. *Associates*: Augustus Eldred Hughes, Frank Garfield Johnson, William Hewson Lees, Francis Edward Morris, Stephen Powlson Rees, Nathaniel James Stanger, John Charles Traylen, Edward Morgan Whitaker, Richard Lloyd Williams. *Hon. Fellow*: The Duke of Devonshire. *Hon. Associates*: Sir Benjamin Baker, James Roger Bramble, Henry Ernest Milner. *Hon. Corr. Members*: Leopold Eidlitz, Hermann Ende, Professor Meldahl, Émile Trélat.

Obituary notices of some of the above have appeared in the JOURNAL.

Royal Gold Medal.

The Royal Gold Medal was awarded last year to Mr. John Belcher, A.R.A., in recognition of his distinguished services as an architect. Mr. Belcher received the Medal in person at the General Meeting on the 24th June 1907. It has been decided to award the Medal this year to M. Honoré Daumet in recognition of his executed works as an architect and for his distinguished services in the cause of architectural education. His Majesty the King has graciously signified his approval of the nomination.

The following tabular statement shows the present subscribing membership of the Institute compared with that at the corresponding periods of the last two years:

Year	Fellows	Associates	Hon. Associates	Total
1906	749	1,177	46	1,972
1907	862	1,254	46	2,162
1908	906	1,288	45	2,239

During the official year since the last Annual General Meeting 81 Fellows have been elected, 70 Associates, and 2 Honorary Associates.

Examinations.

The Progressive Examinations were held in June and November 1907. The Preliminary was held in London, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, Exeter, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Nottingham; the Intermediate in London, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, Exeter, Leeds, Glasgow, Manchester, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Council desire to record their thanks for the valuable services rendered by the Hon. Secretaries and Examination Committees of the various Allied Societies. The Final and Special Examinations were held in London, and Special Examinations for Colonial candidates were held in Toronto and Johannesburg, when 4 Candidates were examined and 2 passed. The results are shown in the following tabulated form:—

	Admitted	Exempted	Examined	Passed	Relegated
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION . . .	370	76	294	216	78
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION . . .	331	10	321	149	172
FINAL AND SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS . . .	204	—	204	65	139

The total number of candidates was 905. The number of Probationers now stands at 2,840, and of Students at 864. The Council again have reason to regret that so large a number of Students remain on the list without proceeding to the Final Examination.

The Special Examination for Colonial candidates will be held this year at Johannesburg, Melbourne, and Toronto.

The Ashpitel Prize was awarded to John Clifford Procter, who passed the Final Examination in November 1907.

The Council desire to thank the Board of Examiners for the continuance of their invaluable services.

The Statutory Examinations, qualifying for Candidature as District Surveyor in London, and for Candidature as Building Surveyor under Local Authorities, were held in London in October 1907, when fifteen candidates presented themselves. Certificates of competency to act as District Surveyors in London have been granted to Thomas James Bee [A.], Percy Boothroyd Dannatt [A.], Robert Henry Jewers Mayhew [A.], Henry Blinman Mackenzie [A.], John Douglas Scott [A.], Thomas Percival Tinslay, and Stanley Towse [A.].

Prizes and Studentships.

The Deed of Award of the various Prizes and Studentships was presented to the Institute at a General Meeting on the 20th January 1908. At the distribution of Prizes on the 3rd February 1907 a criticism of the work submitted was read by Mr. E. Guy Dawber [F.]. An exhibition of the drawings was held from the 21st January to the 1st February in the Gallery of the Alpine Club, and was visited by 1,611 persons. A selection from the Prize Drawings is now being sent the round of the Allied Societies.

President's "At Homes."

"At Homes" were given by the President on the 25th June 1907, when a special collection of drawings of colour decoration was shown; and on the 27th January 1908, when the premiated drawings in the R.I.B.A. Prize Competitions were on view in the Institute rooms.

Visit to Edinburgh and Annual Dinner.

From the 4th to the 6th July a gathering of the Institute was held at Edinburgh under the auspices of the Edinburgh Architectural Association. The visit passed off with great success, and was an occasion of much satisfaction and enjoyment to all who took part in it. On the 4th the Lord Provost and Magistrates held a reception in honour of the Institute, and on the two following days visits were made to buildings of historic and architectural interest in and about the neighbourhood under the guidance of prominent members of the Association and others. The principal function of the visit was the Institute Annual Dinner, held on the 5th at the Caledonian Hotel. The Institute was honoured on this occasion with the presence of the Lord Provost, the Lord Justice Clerk, the

Lord Dean of Guild, and other distinguished officials of the Scottish capital. The Council desire to record their appreciation of the kind hospitality extended to the Institute by the Edinburgh Architectural Association, and of the admirable arrangements made for the comfort and enjoyment of the visitors.

Development of Towns and Suburbs Committee. At the beginning of the session a committee was appointed with reference to the Local Government Board's Housing and Town Planning Bill then in course of preparation; and also with reference to the general question of town planning. On 3rd December a deputation from the committee waited upon the President of the Local Government Board and urged that some provision should be made in the forthcoming Bill for the formation of advisory committees composed of experts to be consulted in all matters connected with the preparation of town plans and plans for town extension. Subsequently, with a view to furthering the same object, the committee addressed a letter to the President of the Local Government Board. The committee have also approached the London County Council with regard to the constitution of an advisory committee of architects, and have under consideration the general question of the formation of such committees in connection with municipal authorities.

Workmen's Compensation Act 1906. Questions regarding the Workmen's Compensation Act 1906 on various points in which architects are likely to be affected have been submitted to Counsel. The questions and opinions were published in the JOURNAL, Vol. XIV. pp. 507, 508.

Prevention of Corruption Act 1906. Counsel's opinion has been obtained on several points affecting architects in relation to the Prevention of Corruption Act 1906. The questions and opinions were published in the current volume of the JOURNAL, p. 229.

New Institute Medal. A new Silver Medal for the Essays and Measured Drawings Competitions has been designed by Mr. George Frampton, R.A. [H.A.]. The thanks of the whole Institute are due to Mr. Frampton for the very beautiful work of art he has presented to members.

Crosby Hall. The Royal Institute took a prominent part in the movement to preserve Crosby Hall from destruction. A donation of one hundred guineas was contributed to the fund. The failure of the efforts to save this interesting monument is deeply regretted by the Council.

The New Charter and By-Laws. The work of the Charter Revision Committee was completed, and the amendments to be embodied in the new Charter and By-laws were discussed and adopted at the Business Meeting of the 2nd December 1907. The draft Charter and By-laws are now in the hands of the Institute's Solicitors, who are preparing them for submission to the Privy Council.

Closure of the Fellowship. The Institute, at the Business General Meeting of the 2nd December, adopted an alternative proposition of the Charter Revision Committee, that in view of the fact that early application would be made to the Privy Council for the general alteration of Charter and By-laws the closure of the Fellowship resolved upon at the Meeting of the 3rd December 1906 should be deferred until the granting of the new Charter.

Reinforced Concrete Committee. The Report of the Joint Committee on Reinforced Concrete was brought before the General Meeting of the 27th May, and adopted at that meeting. The Report, with Appendices by Professor Unwin and Mr. William Dunn, was printed in the JOURNAL for 15th June last year.

Reinforced Concrete Structures and Public Loans. The First Commissioner of His Majesty's Works having consulted the Institute with reference to the durability of buildings constructed of reinforced concrete and the Local Government Board's proposals to rearrange the rates at which money should be advanced for this class of erection, the Council referred the matter to the Science Committee to consider and report. The valuable report furnished

by this Committee was communicated to the Office of Works, and will be found printed, together with the First Commissioner's courteous acknowledgment, in the JOURNAL for 21st December.

Architects and Local Authorities. The Council are in communication with the President of the Local Government Board with reference to the proposed issue by the Board of a Form of Agreement to be entered into between Local Authorities and Architects whom they employ.

New Allied Society. During the course of the year the Cape Institute of Architects has been admitted to alliance with the R.I.B.A.

Past Presidents' Portraits. The portrait of Mr. John Belcher, A.R.A., painted by Mr. Frank Dicksee, R.A., is completed, and will be exhibited in the Royal Academy Exhibition this summer.

Appointments. Since the issue of the last Annual Report the Council have made the following appointments:—

The Institute Representatives at the Royal Sanitary Institute Congress at Dublin 1907	Mr. Edwin T. Hall and Mr. John Slater.
The Institute Representatives at the Second International Congress on School Hygiene	Mr. Thomas W. Cutler and Mr. J. Osborne Smith.
The Institute Representative at the Letchworth Housing Exhibition	Mr. E. Guy Dawber.
The Institute Representative at the Conference relating to the draft Order on Contracts held at the Local Government Board	Mr. W. H. Atkin Berry.
The Institute Representatives at the Town Planning Conference conducted by the Lord Mayor at the Guildhall	The President, Sir Aston Webb, R.A., Mr. John W. Simpson.
The Institute Representative at the Joint Conference of Road Engineers and Road Users	Mr. John W. Simpson.
The Institute Representative on the Registration Committee of the Plumbers' Company (reappointment)	Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood.
The Institute Representative on the Joint Committee for obtaining a reduced postal rate for the journals of Learned Societies (reappointment)	Mr. Alexander Graham.
The Institute Representative on the Council of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty	Mr. Ernest George.
The Institute Representatives at the Royal Sanitary Institute Congress, Cardiff, July 1908	Mr. J. F. Groves and Mr. Edgar G. C. Down.
The Institute Representatives on proposed Deputation to the President of the Local Government Board with reference to the draft Agreement between Local Authorities and Architects in their employ	Mr. Edwin T. Hall, Mr. Henry T. Hare, Mr. William Flockhart, Mr. J. Alfred Gotch.
The Institute Representatives at the Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health, Buxton, 1908	Mr. Paul Ogden and Mr. W. Carter Fenton.

Grants. Since the last Annual Report the Council have made the following grants:—

Architectural Association, £100.	International Art Congress, £52. 10s.
British School at Athens, £40.	Royal Architectural Museum, £21.
British School at Rome, £21.	Science Standing Committee, £50.
Crosby Hall Fund, £105 (since refunded).	

**The Seventh
International
Congress of
Architects.**

The labours of the Executive Committee of the Seventh International Congress of Architects (London 1906) came to an end with the issue a few weeks ago of the volume of Transactions comprising the *Comptes-rendus* of the Congress. The Council note with satisfaction that the balance of the Congress Funds has been sufficient to defray the necessarily heavy costs of printing and issuing this volume, and they take this opportunity of thanking the Committee and congratulating them upon the successful completion of their arduous duties.

The following have been the President's appointments to Assessorships during the Competitions. official year:—

Bethnal Green . . .	Town Hall	Mr. Henry T. Hare.
Cardiff	Intermediate School for Boys	Mr. Leonard Stokes.
Ealing	Hospital	Mr. Edwin T. Hall.
Maidenhead	Modern School	Mr. R. Selden Wornum.
Northampton	Public Library	Mr. Leonard Stokes.
Old Hill	Public Libraries	Mr. Henry T. Hare.
Pontypridd	Y.M.C.A. Building	Mr. R. Selden Wornum.
Stockport	High School for Girls	Mr. John W. Simpson.
Sunderland	Extension to Technical College, &c.	Mr. A. W. S. Cross.
Tiverton	School	Mr. C. Harrison Townsend.
Wednesbury	Free Library	Mr. E. Guy Dawber.

Copies of the "Regulations" have been sent to promoters of the following competitions, together with letters requesting that a copy of the Conditions should be sent for the Institute Library. In cases where the Conditions have been unsatisfactory, letters urging modifications have been sent to the promoters.

Acton: Municipal Buildings.	Eccles: School.	Lowestoft: Secondary School.
Bethnal Green: Town Hall.	Edinburgh: Baptist Church, Halls, &c.	Maidenhead: Modern School.
Bootle: Elementary School.	Ellesmere Port: School.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Farm
Bridlington: School.	Evesham: Secondary Schools.	Buildings.
Bristol (Fishponds): School.	Gosport: School.	Northampton: Public Library.
Bristol (Kingsdown): School.	Hereford: School.	Oldbury: Schools.
Bury, Lancs: Council Offices.	Hertford: Municipal Offices.	Oldham: Schools.
Castletownbere: Church.	Heywood: Elementary Schools.	Old Hill: Public Libraries.
Cork: Sanatorium.	Ilford: Emergency Hospital.	Perth: City Hall.
Ealing: Cottage Hospital.	Kingston: Houses.	Pontypridd: Union Offices.
Eastbourne: Hospital Enlargement.	London: Shakespeare Memorial.	Pontypridd: Y.M.C.A. Building.

The Competitions Committee have vetoed Weymouth Pier Pavilion Competition; Acton Council Offices Competition; Pontypridd Union Offices Competition.

Since the issue of the last Annual Report the following Sessional Papers have been read before the Institute:—

- 27th May 1907: Report of the Joint Committee on Reinforced Concrete.
- 18th Nov. 1907: "The Present Condition of St. Paul's Cathedral," by Mr. Mervyn Macartney, F.S.A. [F.], Surveyor to the Fabric of St. Paul's.
- 16th Dec.: "Means of Escape from Fire in Modern Factories and Warehouse Buildings, with reference to the London Building Acts Amendment Act," by Mr. Wm. Woodward [F.].
- 6th Jan. 1908: "Safety Exits for Theatres and other Places of Entertainment," by Mr. S. Hurst Seager [F.].
- 20th Jan.: "Royal Palaces in Scotland," by Mr. W. T. Oldrieve, F.S.A. Scot. [F.].
- 17th Feb.: "Foundations: the Use of Divers and the Grouting Machine," by Mr. Francis Fox, M.Inst.C.E.
- 16th March: "A Modern Asylum: Bangour Village, near Edinburgh," by Mr. Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A. [F.].
- 30th March: "The Cathedral Church of Cefalù, Sicily," by Mr. George Hubbard, F.S.A.
- 13th April: "A Threefold Aspect of Architecture: Tradition—Character—Idealism," by Mr. H. Heathcote Statham [F.].

On the occasion of the Presentation of Prizes at the General Meeting of the 3rd February an Address to Students on "The Theory of Greek Architecture" was delivered by Professor W. R. Lethaby [F.].

Finance. The Council have the pleasure to report the continued financial prosperity of the Institute, and to point to the balance of £2,084. 13s. 6d. of income over expenditure.

The sum of £4,000 has been invested, as against £3,000 last year. The invested capital is now £25,796. The statement of Income and Expenditure and the Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1907 and the estimate of Income and Expenditure for the current year are appended to this Report (pp. 399 *sqq.*).

Mr. Locke's Resignation. The Council cannot close their Annual Report without reference to the resignation of their late Secretary, Mr. W. J. Locke, whose excellent services in the interests of the Institute will long be remembered and appreciated by all the members. Eleven years have elapsed since his appointment was recorded, and during the whole of that period his energy was conspicuous in furthering the high aims for which the Institute was founded. The vacant Secretaryship has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Ian MacAlister, B.A.Oxon.

REPORT OF THE ART STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Committee have held eight meetings since the last Report was issued.

Mr. John W. Simpson was again elected as Chairman, Mr. Henry T. Hare as Vice-Chairman, and Messrs. J. S. Gibson and W. A. Forsyth as Hon. Secretaries. Numerous matters of public interest, of which the following are the more important, have been dealt with by the Committee:—

Beverley Minster;	Post Office and other Buildings at South Kensington;
Crosby Hall;	Stewkley Church;
Waterloo Bridge;	Illuminated and other Advertisements.

The suggestion of the Committee that the Council should appoint a Special Committee to deal with the subject of the planning of town extensions and improvements has been adopted by the Council, and such a Committee was duly constituted with Sir Aston Webb, R.A., as Chairman, and Mr. John W. Simpson as Hon. Secretary.

Attention was drawn to certain works in progress at Beverley Minster, comprising, amongst other operations, the filling of the ancient niches of the west front with figures and the reworking of the stone carving around the west doorway. It is the practice of the Committee in such cases to approach the architects employed; but in these works no professional assistance is being rendered, and the Committee therefore made an emphatic protest in the Yorkshire Press against the undesirable procedure for which the Vicar is responsible.

The Committee share the general regret at the fate of Crosby Hall. The subject was very fully discussed and proposals were made to the Council, who dealt directly with the matter.

The scheme approved by Parliament for the extension of the London County Council Tramways has necessitated structural alteration to the north-west abutment of Waterloo Bridge in order to form the sub-way connection between the northern and Embankment systems which passes below Lancaster Place and opens on to the Embankment at the west side of the first arch of the bridge. The staircase at this point had to be removed and the fine treatment of the convex retaining wings considerably altered.

Upon this work being brought to the notice of the Art Committee they approached the London County Council in order to ascertain the precise intended treatment of the architectural features of the bridge. Their request for information was readily acceded to, and their suggestion that in place of forming a single arch for the double line of rails it would be preferable to retain the existing staircase arch for the down line, and to couple to it a second arch for the up traffic, met with the approval of the Tramways Committee. The

Superintending Architect and the Engineers of the Tramways and Bridges Departments respectively gave the most valuable assistance; and the Committee wish to place on record their obligation to these officials for the time and trouble they spent in order to obtain the best architectural result. Complete working drawings were prepared by the Art Committee and by the officials above mentioned (whose scheme had in great measure to be recast), and numerous conferences were held at Spring Gardens. It being necessary to obtain the sanction of the Duchy of Lancaster to the proposed variation of their agreement with the London County Council, the Superintending Architect and the Chairman of the Art Committee proceeded to submit the drawings to the Chancellor of the Duchy, who, however, refused his approval. The summer vacation being then at hand, and the County Council being compelled to proceed with the work under heavy penalties, the Committee were reluctantly compelled to relinquish their efforts.

Drawings of the work as executed and of the Art Committee's suggested amendment are appended to this Report for the information of the Council.

The proposed new Post Office and other Government buildings have engaged the attention of the Committee. Correspondence and interviews have taken place with H.M. First Commissioner of Works and his officials. In the matter of the Post Office, the Committee are assured that the design is receiving careful consideration both in respect to its position, its frontage lines, and in relation to the character of the important surrounding buildings.

A proposed addition on the south side of the chancel to the well-known Norman church at Stewkley, Bucks, has been the subject of much consideration. By the courtesy of the architect, Mr. J. O. Scott, the Committee were informed of the nature and extent of the suggested building; measured drawings were obtained and strong representations were made that the desired vestry accommodation should, if possible, be obtained within the limits of the existing fabric. Mr. Scott pointed out that the extra space was very urgently required, and that the Bishop of the diocese, after withholding approval, finally approved of the work. The matter has since been under reconsideration by the Bishop and the Vicar, and at the present moment the work is still in abeyance. It is greatly to be hoped that those concerned will refrain from adding to this unique example of early Gothic work.

The increasing prominence of illuminated and other advertising signs in London and large towns generally induced the Committee to make a vigorous protest, and upon their recommendation the Council of the R.I.B.A. passed a strong resolution and took other steps to direct public attention to the matter.

REPORT OF THE LITERATURE STANDING COMMITTEE.

Nine meetings have been held since the last Annual Report. The following officers were elected at the commencement of the Session:—Mr. R. Phené Spiers, Chairman; Mr. Paul Waterhouse, Vice-Chairman; Mr. C. Harrison Townsend and Mr. W. H. Ward, Hon. Secretaries.

The Lists of Books recommended to Students and Probationers in the *R.I.B.A. Calendar* having been referred back to the Committee for further consideration, and the Committee having on the invitation of the Board of Examiners interviewed their representative, Mr. Benjamin Ingelow, it was decided to refer the list to the Board of Examiners for final revision, with the suggestion that the Board of Architectural Education should be also invited to consultation in this matter.

On the recommendation of Mr. Alexander Graham, the Hon. Secretary of the Institute, a Sub-Committee has been formed to consider a scheme by which the measured work undertaken by the Students in their Testimonies of Study in the Final Examination and in the Prizes and Studentships awards might be better co-ordinated and systematised than is

the case at present. This Sub-Committee will also prepare lists of buildings suitable for measurement, and of those already satisfactorily measured. In addition to members of the Committee, Mr. Alexander Graham, Professor W. R. Lethaby, Mr. Philip Norman (Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries), Mr. Walter Millard, Mr. S. K. Greenslade, and Mr. Theodore Fyfe accepted invitations to join the Sub-Committee.

For the convenience of members and the better consideration of works submitted for purchase it was decided that books sent on approval should be on view in the Library two days before the meetings of the Committee.

The Committee wish to express their thanks to those members (and others) who have been good enough to contribute articles and reviews to the JOURNAL during the past year.

The Librarian reports to the Committee as follows:—

During the twelve months ending on the 31st March of the present year 192 volumes and 20 pamphlets have been added to the Library of the Royal Institute, exclusive of periodicals, reports, and Transactions of Societies, and parts of works issued in serial form.

The number of works presented to the Reference Library was 111 volumes and 20 pamphlets.

The works purchased comprise 145 volumes, of which 64 volumes were added to the Loan Library.

The attendance of readers in the Reference Library numbered 5,420 (last year 4,909).

The number of works issued on loan was 3,858 (last year 3,545).

The number of books issued through the post was 254 (last year 225, and 121 in 1906).

The number of tickets issued for admission to the Library, other than to members of the Institute or to Students and Probationers, was 91.

LIBRARY STATISTICS 1907-8.

DATE	DAY ATTENDANCES.			EVENING ATTENDANCES.			Books issued on Loan.
	Members.	Non-members.	Total.	Members.	Non-members.	Total.	
1907.							
April	111	163	274	53	147	200	305
May	117	185	302	63	110	173	330
June	108	152	260	27	96	123	270
July	110	180	290	20	54	74	265
August	Reference Library closed.			Reference Library closed.			5
September	122	169	291	36	64	100	320
October	143	279	422	62	160	222	486
November	114	266	380	55	117	172	368
December	93	176	269	33	82	115	278
1908.							
January	126	244	370	50	105	155	374
February	113	237	350	66	141	207	401
March	168	262	430	81	160	241	456
TOTAL	1325	2313	3638	546	1236	1782	3858

Donations of books or pamphlets have been received from Herr Aug. Van Assche, Monsieur Henry Baudin, Mr. John Belcher, Mr. John Bilson, Mr. F. B. Bond, Mr. J. Burgess, C.I.E., LL.D., Professor G. Clason, Mr. T. E. Collcutt, Mr. J. D. Crace, Monsieur F. de Darstein, Herr Bodo Ebhardt, Mr. W. H. Goodyear, Mr. George Hubbard, Mr. Benjamin Ingelow, Mr. R. M. Johnston, Professor Virgil Nagy, Signor G. T. Rivoira, and Mr. Robert M. Young.

Thanks are due to Mr. B. T. Batsford for presenting a volume of Colling's original drawings &c. for "Art Foliage" and "Analysis of Form."

The Ordnance Survey maps of Central London have been added to the Library and are available for reference.

Amongst the books presented or acquired during the year the following may be mentioned: Blundel's *Réimpression de l'Architecture Française*; Willemin's *Monuments Français inédits pour*

servir à l'histoire des arts; Fordrin's *Nouveau livre de serrurerie*; Curtius and Adler's *Olympia*; Marot's *Das Ornamentwerk*; Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*; Ernest George's *Etchings of Old London*; Rivoira's *L' Origini della Architettura Lombarda*; Baudot's *La Sculpture Française au moyen-âge et à la renaissance*; Saladin et Migeon's *Manuel d'art musulman*; Egger's *Codex Escorialensis*; Rossi's *The Santuario of Madonna di Vico*; Dartin's *Etudes sur les ponts en pierre*; Het Vredespaleis te 'S Gravenhage; Ebhardt's *Die Grundlagen der Erhaltung und Wiederherstellung Deutscher Burgen*; "Ueber Verfall, Erhaltung und Niederherstellung von Baudenkmäler"; *Deutsche Burgen*.

REPORT OF THE PRACTICE STANDING COMMITTEE.

Eight meetings have been held since the last Annual Report. The following officers were elected at the commencement of the Session:—Mr. Ernest Flint, Chairman; Mr. W. H. Atkin Berry, Vice-Chairman; Mr. E. Greenop and Mr. W. C. Waymouth, Hon. Secretaries.

Revision of the Institute Form of Contract.—This matter, arising out of the case of *Robins v. Goddard* which was under discussion at the date of the last Annual Report, was brought to a conclusion by the presentation of the final Report of the Committee, and it is now before the Council.

The Committee have also had before them the question of a Form of Contract for letting building work in separate trades, as is customary in country districts. The matter, however, is postponed pending the more urgently required amendment of the Institute Form of Building Contract.

Other matters which have been referred to the Committee, and upon which they have reported to the Council, are—

- (1) The desirability of inserting some provision in the Institute Form of Contract for the Bankruptcy of the Contractor.
- (2) The possible liability of a Building Owner under the Workmen's Compensation Act.
- (3) The L.C.C. General Powers Bill, 1908.
- (4) The question of Professional Advertising.

The last named is still under consideration by the Committee.

REPORT OF THE SCIENCE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Science Standing Committee have held six meetings, with an average attendance of 12·3, since the last Report. Mr. Lewis Solomon was re-elected Chairman, Mr. Max Clarke Vice-Chairman, and Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood and Mr. Matt. Garbutt Hon. Secretaries.

The Committee have been represented by their Chairman upon the Engineering Standards Committee, dealing with the Standard Specification of Portland Cement, and he has attended the meetings of the Standard Committee, and reported to the Science Committee from time to time the nature of the proceedings. In view of Mr. Solomon's reports the Committee have devoted a considerable time to a consideration of the means by which consignments of Portland cement could be readily identified as being actually of the kind specified, and it was suggested that this end would be attained by the adoption of a system of delivery in sacks or barrels bearing identifying seals; and, further, that it would be convenient if cement were always delivered in sacks of a uniform weight. [The usual practice of good manufacturers at present is to deliver eleven sacks to the ton.] This matter is still under consideration.

The Council having asked the Committee to report on the methods at present in use for cleaning stone buildings, numerous inquiries have been made, the replies considered, and the result reported to the Council.

The Committee have under consideration the preparation of a standard of quality for materials used in the preparation of paints.

The Committee are carrying out an interesting series of experiments on the qualities and properties of the various materials used in making mortar. The whole of the laboratory work is being done by Mr. W. J. Dibdin.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION.

On the invitation of the Charter Revision Committee the Board have suggested certain modifications in the new By-laws. One of these, which has been approved by the General Body and now awaits the confirmation of the Privy Council, will give the Board power to elect its own officers, to draw up regulations for its procedure, and to issue certificates. The By-law will also give such Institutions as have accepted the scheme of the Board, and are recognised by it, the right to nominate a representative, being a member of the Institute, as a member of the Board.

During the past year the Visitors appointed by the Board have visited the Architectural Association Day Schools; King's College, London; The University of London, University College; Liverpool University; Manchester University. The Visitors have reported satisfactory progress in these Schools. It is hoped to extend the scope of the Visitors' work to other Schools.

On the certificate of the Board the Council of the Institute now grant exemption from the Intermediate Examination to students who have satisfactorily passed through approved courses at one of the recognised Schools. The School of the Royal Academy has been included in the list of recognised Continuation Schools. The certificates for such exemption are signed by the Chairman of the Board, by the Visitors appointed by the Board, and by the Masters of the Schools in which the student has passed his preliminary and continuation courses.

The Board have under consideration the question of issuing Standard Examples of architectural features. Negotiations are proceeding as to the publication of certain sheets submitted by Mr. Mervyn Macartney, and an Editorial Committee has the matter in hand.

Several meetings have been held by a joint Committee of members of this Board and the Board of Examiners R.I.B.A. with a view to a modification of the programmes of the Intermediate and Final Examinations, and certain alterations, approved by the Institute Council, have been made which it is hoped will simplify the Examinations and bring them into line with the syllabus of training drawn up by the Board and published in the *Kalendar*.

In the programme of the Intermediate Examination, instead of papers on (1) Classic Ornament, (2) Mouldings and Ornament, (3) The Orders, (4) History of Architecture, the following will for the future be set:—Two papers on the General History of Architecture, and the purpose of architectural features in relation to the buildings in which these features occur. In the Final Examination the papers now set on Mouldings, Features, and Ornament will be remodelled, and the Candidate will be required to show his knowledge of the principles of architecture, their theory and application, and to illustrate his meaning by drawings, and also by a written thesis on the subject.

A list of books recommended to Students is now under the consideration of a joint Committee of the two Boards, and will appear in the *Kalendar* for 1908-09.

FINANCES.

The accounts of Ordinary and Trust Funds for 1907, prepared by Messrs. Saffery, Sons, & Skinner, Chartered Accountants, and audited by Messrs. H. P. Burke Downing [F.] and A. W. Sheppard [A.], the Hon. Auditors appointed last year here follow:—

Income and Expenditure Account of Ordinary Funds for the Year ended 31st December 1907.

Dr.	Exclusive of Entrance Fees, Final Examination Fees, and Subscriptions in advance.				Cr.			
EXPENDITURE.		INCOME.						
TO ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Rent.....	935	0	0					
Gas and Electric Lighting.....	97	13	7					
Coals.....	25	19	0					
		1058	12	7				
Salaries and extra assistance.....		1919	7	4				
General Printing, Stationery, Stamps, and Petty Expenses.....		856	15	4				
General Meetings, Exhibitions, &c.....		355	13	8				
Housekeeping.....		180	11	10				
Advertisements.....		85	2	1				
Examination Expenses.....		492	12	11				
General Repairs.....		129	16	4				
Fire Insurance.....		32	3	0				
Medals and other Prizes.....		153	9	0				
Grant to Library.....	150	0	0					
Grant to Architects' Benevolent Society.....	21	0	0					
Grant to Architectural Association £100.....								
	121	0	0					
Grant to Royal Architectural Museum £21.....								
Grant to British School at Rome.....	21	0	0					
Grant to Crosby Hall Fund.....	105	0	0					
Grant to Science Standing Committee.....	50	0	0					
Grant to International Congress of Health.....	10	10	0					
Grant to Trust Funds Revenue Accounts.....	67	13	4					
		516	3	4				
The JOURNAL—								
Reporting.....	67	4	0					
Printing and Binding.....	986	7	3					
Illustrations.....	210	16	6					
Addressing, Postage, and Carriage.....	320	8	2					
		1584	15	11				
The KALENDAR—								
Printing.....	199	12	5					
Postage and Carriage.....	38	8	6					
		238	0	11				
Contributions to Allied Societies.....		441	16	6				
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—								
Legal and Accountants' Charges.....	83	9	1					
Medal, J. Pinches.....	52	10	0					
Telephone.....	23	0	0					
Library.....	32	18	6					
Travelling Expenses.....	28	17	0					
Honorarium to Staff.....	90	4	0					
Sundries.....	22	3	6					
		333	2	1				
Dinner (deficit).....		38	2	0				
Balance of Income over Expenditure.....		2084	13	6				
		£10530	18	4				
				BY ORDINARY INCOME—				
				Subscriptions—				
				852 Fellows at £4. 4s.	3878	8	0	
				1 Ditto on account.....	1	1	0	
				Ditto, Arrears.....	74	11	0	
				1170 Associates at £2. 2s.	2347	0	0	
				Ditto, Arrears.....	119	2	0	
				39 Hon. Associates at £2. 2s.	81	18	0	
				Ditto, Arrears.....	8	8	0	
						6320	8	0
				Dividends on Stocks and Shares—				
				Architectural Union Co.	184	2	0	
				Consols.....	69	17	8	
				Tasmanian Government Stock.....	63	1	2	
				Dominion of Canada Stock.....	49	0	1	
				Queensland Government Stock.....	46	16	10	
				London and North Western Railway Stock.....	33	1	10	
				Bank Stock.....	2	17	4	
				Madras Railway Stock.....	45	13	5	
				Great Northern Railway Stock.....	31	14	8	
				Great Western Railway Stock.....	25	9	8	
				Cape of Good Hope Stock.....	50	15	4	
				New South Wales Stock.....	16	12	11	
				London County Council Stock.....	24	10	6	
				Interest on Deposit.....	98	13	1	
						792	6	6
				JOURNAL and KALENDAR—				
				Advertisements.....	1000	0	0	
				Sales.....	£115	0	6	
				Sales of other Publications.....	449	19	4	
					565	8	10	
						1565	8	10
				Use of Rooms—				
				District Surveyors' Association.....	25	0	0	
				R.I.B.A. Tenants.....	77	10	0	
						102	10	0
				Examination Fees—				
				Statutory.....	49	7	0	
				Preliminary.....	618	18	0	
				Intermediate.....	708	15	0	
				Special and Final (forfeited).....	383	5	8	
						1790	5	0
				SAFFERY, SONS, & SKINNER,				
				Chartered Accountants.				
				£10530 18 4				

Examined with the vouchers and found to be correct. 24th March 1908.

(Signed) { H. P. BURKE DOWNING [F.],
A. W. SHEPPARD [A.].

Dr.	Balance Sheet of Ordinary Funds, 31st December 1907.				Cr.	
LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Sundry Creditors.....		221 10 5	By Cash at Bank		2781 1 0	
To Examination Fees anticipatory of election			By Investments at cost—			
To Subscriptions received in advance.....		214 4 0	Architectural Union Co., 263 Shares	3643	1 0	
To Building Fund.....		243 16 0	Consols $\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. £2912 11s. 10d.....	2975	11 0	
To Charitable Fund.....		1191 18 11	Tasmanian Government $\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. Stock £1896. 8s. 9d.....	2050	0 0	
To Travelling Fund		969 14 7	Dominion of Canada 3 per Cent. Registered Stock £2238 18s. 2d.....	2219	11 0	
To Accumulated Fund—		1385 4 0	Queensland Government 3 per Cent. Stock £1643. 9s. 1d.....	1550	0 0	
Surplus of liquid assets over Liabilities as per last Balance Sheet.....	18005	11 10	London and North Western Railway 4 per Cent. Consolidated Preference Stock £871.....	1049	5 8	
Add Entrance Fees in 1907.....	803	5 0	Bank Stock £31. 18s.....	31	18 0	
Arrears for 1907 (as per contra)	232	1 0	Madras Railway $\frac{4}{5}$ per Cent. Stock £1050.....	1385	4 0	
		19041 0 10	Great Northern Railway 4 per Cent. Consolidated Perpetual Preference Stock £355.....	999	12 0	
Less Arrears for 1906, since received or cancelled..... £251 16 0			Great Western Railway 5 per Cent. Consolidated Preference Stock £747.....	1199	16 10	
Furniture and Fittings bought.....	42	13 6	Cape of Good Hope $\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. Stock £1526. 13s. 4d.....	1500	0 0	
		297 9 6	New South Wales $\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. Government Stock £1001 14s. 1d.....	1000	0 0	
		18743 11 4	London County Council 3 per Cent. Stock £1147 14s. 4d.....	1000	0 0	
Add Balance of Income over Expenditure in 1907.....	2084	13 6	By Building Fund—			
		20828 4 10	Indian Government $\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. Stock £1095. 10s. 5d.....	1191	18 11	
				21796	1 5	
			By Debtors (Rent, Advertisements, &c.) ...	185	8 4	
			By Subscriptions in Arrear 1906	60	1 0	
			Ditto 1907	232	1 0	
				292	2 0	
				£25054	12 9	
SAFFERY, SONS, & SKINNER, Chartered Accountants.		£25054 12 9				

Examined with the vouchers and found to be correct. 24th March 1908.

(Signed) { H. P. BURKE DOWNING [F.],
A. W. SHEPPARD [A.].

Revenue Accounts of Trust Funds for the Year ended 31st December 1907.

Dr.		Cr.
ASHUTTEL PRIZE FUND:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Cost of Ashuttel Prize [Mr. J. C. Procter] [A.]	3 19 6	36 2 0
To Balance carried forward	40 2 6	14 0 0
	<u>50 2 0</u>	<u>50 2 0</u>
DONALDSON TESTIMONIAL FUND:—		
To Cost of Medals	2 15 0	8 0 11
To Balance carried forward	7 18 7	By Dividends on £72 L. & N.-W. Railway 4 per Cent. Consolidated Preference Stock
	<u>10 13 7</u>	<u>2 12 8</u>
GODWIN BURSARY:—		<u>10 13 7</u>
To Grant to Mr. Inigo Triggs [A.]	35 0 0	By Balance from last Account
To Cost of Medal	1 15 0	By Dividends on £1030 Caledonian Railway 4 per Cent. Stock
To Balance carried forward	38 8 8	<u>36 0 10</u>
	<u>75 3 8</u>	<u>39 2 10</u>
GRISSELL LEGACY:—		<u>75 3 8</u>
To Balance from last account	13 14 8	By Dividends on £20. 0s. 8d. B. Annuity Great Indian Peninsular Railway
To Cash paid Medallist [Mr. W. A. Mellon]	10 10 0	By Grant from Ordinary Funds
To Cost of Medal	9 18 0	<u>13 11 7</u>
	<u>34 2 8</u>	<u>20 11 1</u>
LIBRARY FUND:—		<u>34 2 8</u>
To Purchase of Books, Binding, &c.	182 10 3	By Balance from last Account
To Petty Expenses	3 14 5	By Annual Donation from Mr. Sydney Smirke [F.]
To Balance carried forward	38 3 6	By Annual Grant from Ordinary Funds
	<u>224 8 2</u>	By Entrance Fee of 1 Hon. Associate
OWEN JONES STUDENTSHIP:—		By Fines, &c. (Loan Library)
To Amount paid to Students, viz:—	£ s. d.	<u>224 8 2</u>
Mr. A. H. Jackson	50 0 0	By Balance from last Account
Mr. H. Morley	50 0 0	By Dividends on £2128 Midland Railway 2½ per Cent. Stock
To Balance carried forward	100 0 0	By Dividends on £1100 Great Western Railway 5 per Cent. Consolidated Stock
	<u>265 1 10</u>	<u>50 10 10</u>
PUGIN MEMORIAL FUND:—		<u>52 5 0</u>
To Balance from last account	21 7 1	<u>365 1 10</u>
To Amount paid to Students, viz:—	£ s. d.	By Dividends on £1070 L. & N.-W. Railway 4 per Cent. Consolidated Preference Stock
Mr. G. Drysdale	40 0 0	By Grant from Ordinary Funds
Mr. A. Margetson	20 0 0	<u>40 15 4</u>
To Cost of Medal	60 0 0	<u>42 1 3</u>
	<u>82 16 7</u>	<u>82 16 7</u>
TITE LEGACY FUND:—		
To Balance from last Account	11 17 4	By Dividends on £1150 2½ per Cent. Consols
To Cash paid Mr. F. Napier Hemy	10 10 0	By Grant from Ordinary Funds
To Cash paid Mr. A. G. Horsnell	10 0 0	<u>27 6 4</u>
	<u>32 7 4</u>	<u>5 1 0</u>
ARTHUR CATES LEGACY:—		<u>32 7 4</u>
To Amount paid Prizeman [Mr. W. W. Calthrop] [A.] ..	42 0 0	By Balance from last Account
To Balance carried forward	62 8 9	By Dividends on £1160 4 per cent. N.-E. Railway Preference Stock
	<u>104 8 9</u>	<u>60 7 1</u>
SAXON SNELL BEQUEST:—		<u>44 1 8</u>
To Balance carried forward	108 0 10	<u>104 8 9</u>
	<u>108 0 10</u>	By Balance from last Account
WIMPERIS BEQUEST:—		By Dividends on £698. 4s. New Zealand 3½ per Cent. Stock
To Grant to Mr. W. A. Mellon (Grissell Medallist)	10 10 0	<u>84 16 6</u>
To Balance carried forward	82 10 5	<u>23 4 4</u>
	<u>73 0 5</u>	<u>108 0 10</u>
ANDERSON AND WEBB FUND:—		
To Travelling Expenses	3 5 0	By Balance from last Account
To Balance carried forward	82 11 0	By Dividends on 43 Shares, Architectural Union Co., at 14s. per Share
	<u>85 16 0</u>	<u>55 14 0</u>
SAFFERY, SONS, & SKINNER, Chartered Accountants.		<u>30 2 0</u>
		<u>85 16 0</u>

Examined with the vouchers and found to be correct. 24th March 1908.

(Signed) { H. P. BURKE DOWNING [F].
A. W. SHEPPARD [A.] }

Dr.

Balance Sheet of Trust Funds, 31st December 1907.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To ASHPITEL PRIZE FUND:—				By Government and other Securities for total book value	12158	19	10
Capital—20 Shares in the Architectural Union Company, Limited, at £14 per Share	280	0	0	of Trust Funds invested	705	6	1
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	40	2	6	By Cash in hands of Bankers			
To ANDERSON AND WERR FUND (Board of Architectural Education):—							
Capital—43 Shares in the Architectural Union Co. Ltd. at £14 per share	602	0	0				
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	82	11	0				
To ARTHUR CATISS LEGACY FUND:—							
Capital—£1160 N.E. Ry. 4 per Cent. Preference Stock	1504	5	6				
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	62	8	9				
To DONALDSON TESTIMONIAL FUND:—							
Capital—£72 L. & N.-W. Railway 4 per Cent. Consolidated Preference Stock	89	0	0				
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	7	18	7				
To GODWIN BEURSARY FUND:—							
Capital—£1030 Caledonian Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock	1344	13	6				
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	38	8	8				
To GRISSELL LEGACY FUND:—							
Capital—£20, 0s. 8d. B Annuity Great Indian Peninsular Railway	513	14	10				
To LIBRARY FUND:—							
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	38	3	6				
To OWEN JONES STUDENTSHIP FUND:—							
Capital—£2128 Midland Railway 2½ per Cent. Debenture Stock	1773	0	0				
£1100 Great Western Railway 5 per Cent. Consolidated Guaranteed Stock	1900	12	0				
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	3673	12	0				
To PUGIN MEMORIAL FUND:—							
Capital—£1070 L. & N.-W. Railway 4 per Cent. Consolidated Preference Stock	1342	12	6				
To SAXON SNELL BEQUEST:—							
Capital—£698, 4s. New Zealand 3½ per Cent. Stock	700	0	0				
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	108	0	10				
To TITE LEGACY FUND:—							
Capital—£1150 2½ per Cent. Consols	1109	1	6				
To WIMPERIS BEQUEST:—							
Capital—£1024, 18s. 8d. Metropolitan Water Board 3 per Cent. Stock	1000	0	0				
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	62	10	5				
	£12864	5	11		£12864	5	11

SAPPERY, SONS, & SKINNER,
Chartered Accountants.

Examined with the vouchers and found to be correct. 24th March 1908.

(Signed) H. P. BURKE DOWNING [F.C.],
A. W. SHEPARD [A.C.].

The Council submit an Estimate of Income and Expenditure of Ordinary Funds for the year ending 31st December 1908, exclusive of Entrance and Final Examination Fees:—

Estimate of Income and Expenditure for Year ending 31st December 1908.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	INCOME.	£	s.	d.
Rent, Lighting, and Warming	1075	0	0	Subscriptions and Arrears	6500	0	0
Salaries	2040	0	0	Dividends on Stocks and Shares and Interest on Deposit Account	780	0	0
General Printing, Stationery, Postages, and Petty Expenses	900	0	0	Sale of Publications (other than JOURNAL and KALENDAR)	460	0	0
General Meetings, Exhibitions, &c.	400	0	0	JOURNAL and KALENDAR—			
Housekeeping	195	0	0	Sales	120	0	0
Advertisements	75	0	0	Advertisements	1000	0	0
Examination Expenses	535	0	0		1120	0	0
General Repairs	130	0	0	Use of Rooms	100	0	0
Fire Insurance	35	0	0	Examination Fees—			
Medals and other Prizes	145	0	0	Statutory	50	0	0
Grant to Library	150	0	0	Preliminary	700	0	0
Other Grants	375	0	0	Intermediate	750	0	0
JOURNAL	1635	0	0	Special and Final (forfeited)	350	0	0
KALENDAR	250	0	0		1850	0	0
Contributions to Allied Societies	450	0	0				
Miscellaneous—							
Charter Revision	150	0	0				
Legal and Accountants' Charges	100	0	0				
Contingencies	300	0	0				
	550	0	0				
Balance	1870	0	0				
	£10810	0	0		£10810	0	0

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We have examined the Accounts for the year 1907 and are happy to be able to report that the satisfactory condition of the finances of the Institute is maintained.

The excess of income over expenditure in the year 1906 was £1,435 16s. 9d.; for 1907 it was estimated that it would amount to £1,815; it proves to have been £2,084; for, while the estimated expenditure has been slightly exceeded in the matters of office expenses, advertisements, the JOURNAL, and some others, these excesses have been more than balanced by savings upon the estimate in the matters of lighting, warming, &c.; general meetings and exhibitions and examination expenses.

The amount of the invested funds (ordinary) has been increased from £18,760 1s. 10d. to £21,796 1s. 5d., and the further sum available for investment on the 31st December last was £2,101 10s. 7d.

We desire to place on record our appreciation of the excellent manner in which the books of the Institute are kept and the accounts presented.

H. P. BURKE DOWNING [F.]
ARTHUR W. SHEPPARD [A.] *Hon. Auditors.*

31st March 1908.

DISCUSSION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The President, Mr. THOMAS E. COLLCUTT, in the Chair.

THE PRESIDENT having presented and moved the adoption of the Report, the motion was formally seconded by Mr. LEONARD STOKES [F.].

Mr. WM. WOODWARD [F.] said that a few meetings ago he had stated that some of the most important topics had been raised in that room to comparatively empty benches, and he instanced his own annual criticisms of the Annual Report, but he was rather glad to see that the benches that evening were not so empty as they had been on other occasions. He did not rise to propose an amendment to the Report, but merely to take advantage of the opportunity to make a sort of running comment upon the document. It had occurred to him, with reference to the Reports of the Standing Committees, that the procedure adopted by the Borough Councils might very well in the future, if not on that occasion, be adopted in that room; that is to say, that the Chairmen respectively of the Standing Committees should rise to respond to the criticisms that might be offered upon their particular reports. They could not expect the President of the Institute to be so thoroughly acquainted with the details of the work carried on and the duties carried out by the various committees as the Chairmen of those committees. He therefore threw that out as a suggestion that in the future they should expect, for example, when criticising the Art Standing Committee that the Chairman of the Art Standing Committee should rise in his place and stand there until the criticism on his particular committee was made. With regard to the report now before them, whether intentionally or unintentionally—he thought quite unintentionally—there was very little material before him to make any serious remarks upon. He was under the impression that he should speak more of the omissions of the Council than of its commissions, and he was in the position almost of having to make bricks without

straw; he would, however, do the best he could. On the second page of the Report—page 50 of the *Supplement*—they had the satisfaction of knowing that, notwithstanding—he said of course, with very deep regret, because he had lost many of his very old friends—notwithstanding very severe losses by the death of twenty-one Fellows and nine Associates during the year, it was satisfactory to find that there were forty-four Fellows and thirty-four Associates more than there were in 1907. The fact that the membership now totalled up to 2,239 showed the advance that the Institute was making as regards numbers, and showed, he was quite certain, a corresponding advance as regards the importance attached to it by the outside public. The Examination returns showed that nearly one-fourth of those who offered themselves for the Preliminary Examination, more than half of those for the Intermediate, and nearly two-thirds at the Final and Special Examinations, were relegated to their studies. The number of Probationers—that is, those who had passed the Preliminary Examination—now stood at 2,840, and of the Students at 864, and the Council regretted that so large a number of Students remained on the list without proceeding to the Final Examination. He thought, however, that some of the members would agree with him that rather than that should be a subject for regret, considering the present state of the profession, it should be a subject for congratulation. He should like to make a reference to the President's Smoking Conversations. These functions were started by their past President, Sir Aston Webb, and had been continued by his successors, to the satisfaction and pleasure of all who took part in them. These occasions afforded members an opportunity of meeting those whom they could only meet on such occasions, and he trusted that the idea would be perpetuated by the President's successor. He should like to avail himself of the present opportunity

to thank their President personally for his hospitality, and for his invariable courtesy towards them all. On page 51 there was a reference to the Development of Towns and Suburbs Committee. The references were all very vague, and no replies seemed to have been given to their communications; so that reading that portion of the Report rather inclined him to the belief that there was an idea that they were pushing themselves perhaps a little more forward than they should do, even as the strong representative body to which he had just referred. With regard to the Workmen's Compensation Act, he observed that Counsel's opinion stated that, in order to bring an assistant within the Act, it was necessary that his remuneration should not exceed £250 per annum. That was a subject upon which, he was sure, assistants would be delighted to be informed upon, and they would no doubt be gratified to have the opportunity of dealing with that £250 per annum! Then there was a reference to the Prevention of Corruption Act. That referred, as they knew, to the receipt by architects of money direct from a builder, in reference principally to quantities and drawings provided and included in the Bills of Quantities. He was sure that members would agree with the opinion of Counsel that "the practice was not commendable." Those words should be taken very much to heart. In his (Mr. Woodward's) opinion no sum of money whatever should pass from the builder to the architect except only in the case where the architect might happen to provide extra drawings at the request of the builder; then the charge was a perfectly legitimate one. That, in his opinion, was the only occasion when it was desirable or commendable that the passing of money from the builder to the architect should take place unless with the direct knowledge of the client. With regard to the closure of the Fellowship being deferred until the granting of the new Charter, that appeared to refer to a date which he should be very sorry to attempt to fix. It would have been better if they could have fixed a definite date for the closure of the Fellowship.

THE PRESIDENT stated that there was every probability of the Charter being granted at a very early date.

Mr. WOODWARD, continuing, went on to refer to the paragraph on page 52, headed "Architects and Local Authorities," with reference to the form of agreement to be entered into between local authorities and the architects whom they employ. This was a matter of very considerable importance, and before that agreement received the sanction of the Council, he thought it should be brought before the General Body, for it was very important indeed that they should know the relationship between municipal and local authorities and architects. The Finance reference on page 54, showing an invested capital of £25,796, proved the financial success of the Institute during the last few years, and that led him to say, what no doubt was in the minds of all of them, that he hoped the day was approaching when they should be able to start building their own premises. They had had that object before them for a considerable time. Their funds were now increasing, and he hoped that they should be able to find a site upon which they could build, and be able to compete in that respect with the sister Institution in Great George Street and speak upon their own freehold, in their own premises, designed by themselves. With regard to the Art Standing Committee's Report, the Committee state that they share the general regret at the fate of Crosby Hall. He was not at all sure that there was this general regret. He was a diligent reader of *The Times*, and he had read every letter and every document that had emanated from the Committee formed for the preservation of Crosby Hall, and he should like to express his feelings of intense pleasure that the £105 which the Institute had subscribed towards its retention had been returned, for there were many better objects to which such a sum could be devoted. The correspondence which had appeared upon the subject reminded him, as

it must have reminded others, of the telegrams one received on the last days of the issue of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*: "If you do not subscribe to Crosby Hall to-morrow, if you do not subscribe at 10 o'clock to-morrow, Crosby Hall will be lost." That sort of thing went on for some weeks. Then they suggested that at the cost of £60,000 they were going to convert Crosby Hall into a bank. Those who knew Crosby Hall as it was a few months ago would agree with him that the idea of converting it into a bank was almost an absurdity; but, whatever it might be, a Fellow of the Institute, a man whom they all admired, a man thoroughly able to speak upon such a subject—he referred to Mr. Caröe, who took a leading part in the movement to preserve Crosby Hall—made use of terms which were to his mind magnificent. He said that the Hall reminded him of two examples: it was a Gainsborough or a Reynolds in architecture, and he enlightened an ignorant public by his references to the balance of its parts, to the quite unique interdependence of its walls, windows and roof, and very specially to the masterly manner in which the great oriel was managed. Those expressions of course were supplemented by such expressions as "irreparable loss of priceless treasures," and all the well-known stock phrases with which those who indulge in newspaper correspondence were so familiar. But it had not ended there. That movement came to an end, and now two good ladies were going at it hammer and tongs in *The Times*. One said that Crosby Hall should be reconstructed in the garden of the late Lord Leighton; the other in the garden of the very late Sir Thomas More. One lady said last week—and he thought she must have been inspired in these words by their friend Mr. Caröe—"The most vital tradition of Crosby Hall is that Sir Thomas More lived there, and possibly," she adds, "wrote part of his *Utopia* within its walls," and she further opined that the departed knight would have approved of the scheme. That was the sort of language now going on about Crosby Hall; but he wondered whether those good ladies, and whether Mr. Caröe, and whether all those who were supporting the reconstruction of Crosby Hall knew—and he was speaking now of something he had seen with his own eyes—that dozens of the crocketed finials in the roof of Crosby Hall were made of cast iron painted to imitate oak; that the whole, or nearly the whole, of the stone work of the interior had been painted and picked out in particular colours by the *restaurateurs*—not the restorers—of Crosby Hall; that the barge-boards of the Hall were painted to look like oak; and that the magnificent fireplace had been converted by the same *restaurateurs* into a place to grill chops and steaks, and that the only legitimate remaining parts were the magnificent roof and the oriel window which Mr. Caröe said had been so wonderfully managed. Those were the only comments he had to make, and he was delighted to find that the Institute was richer by £105 because Crosby Hall had not been retained. Coming to the reference in the Art Committee's report on Waterloo Bridge, it would be found, he thought, that the Art Committee had not come at all well out of the movement it made with regard to Waterloo Bridge. The Art Committee had made complete working drawings, had got into communication with Spring Gardens, and agreed with them, and then they went to the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Duchy of Lancaster said, "No, we do not approve your scheme." Therefore the whole work of the Art Standing Committee was lost in regard to that. The Report stated that the drawings were attached to the Report submitted to the Council, and he thought they would all be interested to see what drawings they were which had fallen into this state of being rejected by the Duchy of Lancaster when approved by the Art Standing Committee and by the London County Council. There was a reference to the proposed new Post Office, another Government building, and the Report says: "The proposed new Post Office and other Government buildings

have engaged the attention of the Committee. Correspondence and interviews have taken place with H.M. First Commissioner of Works and his officials." That was all the information given. It says: "In the matter of the Post Office the Committee are assured that the design is receiving careful consideration both in respect to its position, its frontage lines, and in relation to the character of the important surrounding buildings." This was a case where he must say it appeared to him, without any more information than was afforded by this Report, that they had unnecessarily interfered. On page 56 there was a reference to the Norman church at Stewkley, Bucks, of which the Committee say that Mr. J. O. Scott was the architect. He thought they surely might have left Mr. Scott to deal with this church as he thought fit; and their interference was quite uncalled for. Then there was a reference on the same page to the "increasing prominence of illuminated and other advertising signs." He should be very sorry to be a party to the total elimination of advertising signs. They had those flashing illuminations on the other side of the water advertising a beverage with which many of them were not unacquainted, but they did no harm to anybody. There were doubtless many striking and flagrant examples of bad advertising, but they should not tar them all with the same brush. With regard to the Library, it was interesting to know that during last year there was an increase of 511 readers, an increase of 313 in the Loan part of the Library, and an increase in books passing through the post. During the twelve months there were 3,638 attendances during the day, and 1,782 during the evening. This pointed to excellent work carried out by the Library; and in mentioning that he could not help mentioning the excellent work always done and the attention always afforded most courteously and most usefully by Mr. Dirks. Coming to the report of the Practice Standing Committee on page 58, there was a reference there to the revision of the Institute Form of Contract and a reference to the case of *Robins v. Goddard*, and also a reference to the want of a clause in regard to the bankruptcy of the contractor. He had been astonished to find—and he thought Mr. Hall would sympathise with him—that there was no reference in their Conditions of Contract to the bankruptcy of the builder. There was a reference to the bankruptcy of the employer, but, curiously enough, not to the bankruptcy of the builder, because in their old heads of Conditions of Contract there was a very stringent clause with regard to the bankruptcy of the builder. He was very glad indeed that this had come before the Practice Standing Committee. As regards the reference a little lower down to professional advertising, he did not understand what that meant. He did remember, however, that some years ago he was putting up a building in Cockspur Street, and he had put his name, "William Woodward, architect," on the board. He got a very polite letter from the Secretary of the Institute, and the following morning that board was removed; but he knew that similar communications had been made to other architects and that they did not remove their names. He thought himself—and he agreed with the Secretary—that it was a form of advertising that was not worthy of a member of the Institute, and he did think that if some of them removed their names, it was only due to the Council of the Institute, in its desire to maintain the profession at a high level, that all the names should be removed from buildings except, of course, in the cases where the property was to be let, or something of that sort. Coming to the Report of the Science Standing Committee, he thought that what the Committee had done with regard to Portland cement was one of the most useful pieces of work ever done by them. Portland cement during the last three or four years had been imported in very large quantities from Belgium at a very cheap rate, and the Customs House authorities were such idiots—he used the term advisedly—as to allow this Portland cement to come

into this country in sacks marked "Crown Brand," or some such English term, and that being in English, architects were misled into thinking that it was English cement, whereas in fact architects and builders knew that, not only were they getting Portland cement cheap, but they were getting Portland cement that was utterly unreliable and likely to cause their buildings, particularly in underpinning, very considerable damage. The Science Committee could not do better than persevere in its endeavour to secure that every bag of cement, or every sack of cement, that came from the manufacturer should have the name of the manufacturer, and be delivered in sacks of uniform weight; and that they should not be satisfied with any such subterfuge as "Crown Brand" or anything of that sort. With regard to the Report of the Board of Architectural Education, he thought the alterations proposed for the Institute Examinations were very commendable, and if the suggestions set forth were carried out the examinations would quite as usefully show the mettle of the candidate going up for examination as the present papers do. The Financial Report was exceedingly satisfactory. He noticed, comparing the expenditure with that of last year, that the only important difference was with reference to general repairs. Last year £54 2s. 7d. was spent; this year £129 was spent. He thought they might increase that expenditure in two ways. In the first place, looking round the room, it would be seen that many of their benches would be the better for a little more stuffing. Again, looking at the broken paterae and broken leaves in the dome of their meeting room, and considering the overflowing riches of the Institute, he was led to think that the least they could do was to restore those broken paterae to their former splendid condition. Coming to the Report of the Auditors, he was very glad indeed, if he might not be considered self-eulogistic, that he was one of those when he was an Auditor—and he had filled that office for two years—who proposed that at the end of every financial statement they should have the Auditors' Report, because the Auditors in going through the detailed accounts knew exactly the weak parts or the strong parts, and in their brief Report they gave members exactly what was wanted. For example, they found that the excess of income over expenditure in 1906 was £1,400; for 1907 it was estimated at £1,815, and it proved to have been £2,084. That result of estimating was one he was sure which would commend itself to architects, who, if they erred at all, erred in the opposite direction to that set forth in the Report. Their financial statement showed that they now had £18,760 available, and the only reference he would make to their investments was that he thought they should not invest quite so much in railway stock. He was not a financier, but bearing in mind the present position and the possible future position of railway stocks he thought it would be safer almost to content themselves with Consols. The Auditors in conclusion state: "We desire to place on record our appreciation of the excellent manner in which the books of the Institute are kept and the accounts presented." That enabled him to say again what he remembered saying for some years past, and the observations had received the cordial assent of the Meeting, that a great deal of this was due to their worthy official Mr. Tayler. Mr. Tayler was thoroughly conversant with every figure. When he was Auditor, whatever question he asked, Mr. Tayler was always able to answer it at once. While speaking of their officials he should like to add that thanks from every member of the Institute were due to Mr. Northover. Those who had had Papers or reports of speeches knew the value to attach to Mr. Northover's labours so as to make those reports perfect, and to help as much as he possibly could in the preparation of their Papers. He was not able to make any further reference to the new Secretary, because, to use a homely phrase, "the proof of the pudding was in the eating," and he had not eaten sufficient pudding connected with the Secretary; but next year, at all events, he hoped to be able

to say of him, as he had the pleasure of saying of Mr. Locke, that he was a very excellent Secretary. He would now add just one or two observations about "sins of omission." No reference whatever had been made in the Report to the controversy which went on with reference to Winchester Cathedral. He was referring now to the correspondence on the subject in *The Times*. Not only had the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings intervened with regard to Winchester, as they had intervened with regard to other cathedrals—sometimes, no doubt, quite rightly—sometimes, he thought, the reverse—but in this particular case of Winchester Cathedral the Society had gone out of its way to deal with three practical subjects. They first said that Mr. T. G. Jackson was wrong in using Portland cement for his underpinning—that the proper material to use was lias lime. Those of them who knew anything about the action of lias lime as distinguished from Portland cement would say that the sooner the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings made themselves acquainted with the proper material to use in such cases the better it would be for that Society, and the better it would be for those who were using their strenuous exertions to obtain funds for the restoration of such buildings as Winchester Cathedral. Another point that these gentlemen of the Preservation Society urged was that, even allowing that Portland cement was proper material, the proper proportion for the mixture of mortar and concrete was seven or eight to one. All he could say was that if that was the right proportion they had been robbing their clients of large sums of money. He supposed most of them adopted three to one—he should be sorry to go even to four to one—but the idea of suggesting that the proportion of seven or eight to one was the right proportion in which to mix Portland cement showed, he thought, a singular want of practical knowledge. The Society, again, attacked Mr. Jackson because, they said, of the colour of the black pointing in the vaulting which resulted from the use of Portland cement. All he could say was that there was not a man in that room who had used Portland cement—and they were informed that the Portland cement was used without any colouring matter—but knew perfectly well that Portland cement pure and simple in pointing did not produce a black colour. That only showed the feeling that pervaded the communication from the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings, and he should like to have seen the Institute, as the representative body of the profession, make it public that it differed, if it did differ, from the observations made by the Society. It would have done good, first of all, in bringing that Society to its proper level, and, next, it would have resulted in a continuance of the subscriptions for the restoration which had almost suddenly stopped. Another subject that should have been referred to in the Report was with reference to the proposed Diploma in Architecture at Cambridge. His opinion was that they were overrun with professional experts. What did a diploma in architecture at Cambridge mean? It meant that a professor, or two or three professors, would be appointed; and then they would have students there who would be taught, they pretended, the elements and the perfection of architecture as well by professors as under the present system. To his mind there was only one way for a young man to become an architect—viz. first of all, to go through his examinations, then to enter the office of an architect and go through the drudgery from start to finish, and to visit buildings under the guidance of his master. That was the only way a young man would become master of his profession. The idea of the diploma in architecture was absurd, and the sooner the Institute raised its voice against these professors of architecture the better it would be. Another matter he wished to refer to—viz. the case of *Horton v. Hinsley*—a case where an architect brought an action to recover his charges. The case was tried before Mr. Muir

Mackenzie; it lasted some seven or eight days, and cost from £2,000 to £3,000; ultimately the architect succeeded in getting what he was entitled to. Mr. Gibson and himself gave evidence; and there was another case he was in of a similar nature. He was only referring to this with one object: it was most lamentable to find architects, members of the Institute, going into the box, and, instead of adhering to the Scale of Charges sanctioned by the Institute, giving evidence entirely ignoring the principles laid down in that scale, to the detriment of the architect who was only seeking to get what he was entitled to. It was distressing to find members of the profession ignoring altogether their Scale of Charges, and simply giving an offhand opinion as to what a certain work was worth. He had had one other reference to make, but he was exceedingly happy not to have to do so, because the President had made it unnecessary by the very happy words he had used at the commencement of the evening's proceedings. He had made this cursory running comment on the Report—he should have liked more material, so that he could have pitched into it more adversely. The material did not exist. Therefore it was the sort of Report the adoption of which he had very much pleasure in strongly supporting.

Mr. EDWIN T. HALL [F.] said he hardly knew what their Annual Meeting would be without their genial friend Mr. Woodward. He always supplied that note of pleasantry that made a dry Report interesting to everybody. His criticisms, too, though sometimes very trenchant, were always fair; and when he got up to praise, as he had done on the present occasion in some instances, it was exceedingly pleasant for those who had been concerned with the Report to listen to him. Mr. Woodward in his criticisms had raised one or two points which he (Mr. Hall) would like to answer. With regard to the closing of the Fellowship, Mr. Woodward had expressed some regret that it should be deferred until the granting of the new Charter. Mr. Woodward, however, must be aware that the mode of election to the Fellowship could not be altered except by a change in the Charter, and the only question was whether there should be a separate Charter to close the Fellowship, or whether that matter should be embodied in the other amended Charter which they were petitioning for, and which was to include other matters. The draft new Charter had been for some time in the hands of the Institute solicitors, and he was sure the Meeting would be glad to know that the draft had been that day submitted to the Council and had been passed by them, so that now their solicitors would approach the Privy Council at once to submit it to His Majesty. With reference to the point as to architects and local authorities, Mr. Woodward had asked what the proposed form of agreement was to be which was to be entered into by local authorities and architects whom they employ. He was not sure that they would be able to gratify him, because it had not been submitted to the Institute at all, but their attention had been called to it. This was a departmental matter. The Local Government Board were drafting a form of agreement to be entered into by all authorities with the architects they employed. The principle of the Board's proposal was admirable. They all knew of a recent case where an architect was employed, but the terms of his employment were not under seal; the Local Board had refused to seal a document which had been agreed to and engrossed. The result was that the architect was left without any remedy apparently. He had, however, brought an action in order to recover his fees, but what the result of that action would be they could not tell. It appeared, however—and the sooner architects realised it the better—that unless a contract was entered into with the corporation under seal the architect could not recover one penny of his fees. That was the law which had been laid down again and again, and it was very hard, because some public authorities were not in the habit of entering into these contracts under seal. He

himself had carried out a very large work indeed where his appointment was not under seal, and when he asked for it he was advised not to press for it because it would offend his clients. As a matter of fact, however, he was paid and so came out all right. In principle there was no objection at all, but rather the reverse, to the Local Government Board's insisting that a contract should be entered into. The point, however, that interested architects was that the Local Government Board were proposing to make the payment to the architect a lump sum, and what the Institute Council were seeking to do was to say that the lump sum should be based upon the Scale of Charges of the Royal Institute of British Architects. If that were not done the following difficulty would arise: A pernicious practice had been started by some local authorities of advertising for architects to tell them for what percentage they would undertake certain work. It would be readily seen that if that were done there would be a certain number of men who, from ignorance of the duties they were to undertake, or from some other less worthy reason, would undertake to do the work for any percentage whatever in order to get it. Therefore the Council had asked the President of the Local Government Board to receive a deputation of three of its members to state the architects' case. He hoped the President would receive the deputation, and that they would be able to convince him that it was in the interest of the public that such a system should be stopped. It seemed to be the view of some local authorities that if they could ask builders to compete for a building it was perfectly legitimate to ask architects to do the same. They forgot, however, this essential difference, that when a builder was asked to tender for a building he had to supply for that building so many million bricks and so much labour, but when an architect was asked to tender there was no specific quantity of work laid down for him to do. He had not to supply so many drawings and to give so much time, but it was left to him; and if he were ignorant of his duties he might supply but a very few drawings and give but very little time; and such services would be well remunerated perhaps at 1 per cent. If, however, he did his duty, as every member of the Institute would, and gave everything necessary—not necessary to suit his pocket, but necessary for the interests of his clients—he could not be remunerated at less than the Scale of Charges of the Institute. Those were arguments they should endeavour to represent to the President of the Local Government Board. With regard to the report of the Practice Standing Committee, he was surprised to hear Mr. Woodward's remarks as to the omission of a bankruptcy clause. A bankruptcy clause had been purposely left out in the Conditions of Contract, for such a clause would be contrary to the Bills of Sale Act. It would be giving a preferential position to a creditor which was absolutely contrary to law. The clause now in the contract was specifically drawn up by very able counsel under the guidance of the Institute solicitors, Messrs. Waterhouse, Winterbotham, & Harrison, with a view to meet the Bills of Sale Act and to prevent the very pitfall into which they would have fallen under the old form.

Mr. MAX CLARKE: Was the bankruptcy of the client mentioned?

Mr. E. T. HALL: That was not the point. The point here was the desirability of inserting some provision for the bankruptcy of a contractor. The bankruptcy of the client was a different matter, and provided for a means of paying the builder. But if the builder became bankrupt under the old clause it would not have held for a moment, because when that clause was drawn the present Bills of Sale Act was not in existence. Therefore the clause had to be abandoned. With regard to other revisions of the Institute Form, they were at the present time before the Council, and, as a matter of fact, had been referred to a Committee of the Council to consider and report upon. The Council had laid the Form of Contract itself before

their solicitors, who had advised in respect of two or three matters arising out of a particular case referred to in the Report. That would be dealt with in due course and laid before the Institute. He was sorry personally to see that the Committee were entertaining a Form of Contract for letting building works in separate trades, as was customary in some districts. That was a very big subject to go into, and could hardly be dealt with at that meeting, but it was a thing to be very much discouraged by architects.

Mr. W. H. ATKIN-BERRY [F.] said that the Committee were not recommending that; they had not considered it yet.

Mr. HALL said he would very strongly urge the Committee under no consideration whatever to put forward such a contract. One great reason against it was that when a contract was let in separate trades by the employer the employer was liable for the *laches* and neglect or default of any one of the separate tradesmen which might cause damage to any other of the separate tradesmen. It was a very grave position, and he hoped the Institute would never associate itself with the practice. An architect to a job under such a form of contract might find himself embarked in a huge amount of litigation, out of which his clients might suffer great loss and he himself certainly get no credit. He thought the great thing was to impress upon clients that the one-contract system was much more to their interest. In the case of a particular contract which he was connected with in the North of England, where that custom obtained, it was strongly urged upon the City Council that they should let in separate trades, because thereby—it was alleged—they would save the profit of the chief contractor. Against his advice, against the advice of the Committee, and against the advice of the Town Clerk, tenders were ordered to be taken from separate tradesmen, but as a concession to him they consented that tenders might also be taken for one contract for the whole of the work—from several contractors, of course, in competition. The lowest one-contract tender was £25,000 lower than the sum of the lowest of all the separate trades put together. That was an object lesson well worth bearing in mind in order that if they were ever placed in the position of advising their clients they could point to it and say that it was very much in the clients' interest to have one contract. It was very much in the interest of the architect to do it he could assure them. With regard to the question of professional advertising, they all agreed with Mr. Woodward that every architect should be treated in the same way, but he could assure him that whenever the Council wrote to architects they always undertook to take the boards down, and he was exceedingly surprised to hear from Mr. Woodward that that was not always done. He was sure it was not within the knowledge of the Council, or some stronger action would be taken. He should like to join with Mr. Woodward in expressing the great appreciation that not only all members of the Institute but all members of the Council had of the officers of the Institute. The loyal and zealous way they performed their duties from the highest to the lowest was worthy of all commendation. He should like in this connection to mention, as Mr. Woodward had done, Mr. Tayler's name, because Mr. Tayler was an old and tried officer of the Institute, and they all appreciated immensely the way in which he performed his duties. They all, too, exceedingly appreciated the way Mr. Northover performed his. The Meeting knew, no doubt, that Mr. Northover was now the Editor, and not the Assistant Editor, of the JOURNAL. This was an honour he thoroughly deserved, for there was no one who knew him but must be aware of the great and patient care he gave to all matters connected with the literature of the Institute, and how well those duties were performed. In mentioning these two gentlemen he should like also to mention Mr. Dircks: his kindness was commented on from the youngest to the oldest, and they all appreciated him in

the very highest degree; and in like measure they appreciated the juniors. Of their friend Mr. MacAlister he could only say that they knew he had a high ideal of his office, and they expected he would be as popular as any of his predecessors had been.

Mr. JOHN W. SIMPSON [F.] said he should like to express the appreciation that they all felt and to associate himself with what Mr. Hall had said as to Mr. Woodward's annual criticism of the Council's Report. It was a very great pleasure for anybody who had worked on the Council to hear remarks and criticisms made by one who had really read and studied the Report, and he could only add that he wished more members would take up the same line as Mr. Woodward and favour them with their remarks and criticisms on the work done during the year, especially if they would do it in the same tone and in the same delightful way as Mr. Woodward had done. He supposed he was specially there to be shot at by Mr. Woodward, that is to say, as the guilty Chairman of the Art Standing Committee. The Art Standing Committee had made a Report which had offered, he thought, more material for criticism than that of any other Committee, and accordingly it had met with more criticism by Mr. Woodward than any other. It would be a lesson to them to make their Report shorter another time; but still they did desire to say as fully as possible for the information of members what had been going on. There were one or two matters on which Mr. Woodward had asked for more information, and so far as he could he would supplement the Report. He was very sorry that neither of the Secretaries of the Art Standing Committee, Mr. Gibson or Mr. Forsyth, was present, but perhaps for that very reason he could say more freely than he could before them how very much indebted the Art Committee was to those two gentlemen for their strenuous and hard work. He did not know what the Committee would do without them. There was one small omission in the first line of the Report which had escaped Mr. Woodward's eagle eye. He said that he (the speaker) was elected Chairman, and Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Gibson Hon. Secretaries. But it was not said, and he hoped it was not too late to insert, that Mr. Hare was elected Vice-Chairman, because Mr. Hare was a very hard-working member. The first point on which Mr. Woodward attacked the Committee was with regard to their unfortunate phrase that they shared the "general regret" at the fate of Crosby Hall. Mr. Woodward said the regret was not general, and personally—he did not want to give his Committee away, the Report was the Report of the Committee and not the report of the Chairman—but he did not mind admitting that his personal regret was mitigated by the return of the hundred guineas. [Mr. Woodward: Hear, hear!] There was, however, another side to the "regret" that Mr. Woodward had not mentioned, and that was that, although there was no doubt a very great deal of extraneous matter in Crosby Hall which was very justly and properly criticised, yet there was the roof and there was the window; those two things were very fine, and he thought they might very properly express regret at the disappearance of those architectural documents. Coming next to perhaps the most important thing that the Art Committee had had to do with—viz. the alterations at Waterloo Bridge—they had been of course obliged to condense their Report and had not said as much as they might have done; but he had sent for the drawings of the absence of which Mr. Woodward had complained, and he thought the Meeting might be interested to see them. [The drawings being exhibited to the Meeting Mr. Simpson described at length the Committee's proposals, and gave reasons for them.] The County Council officials and the Tramways Committee, Mr. Simpson continued, had been exceedingly good. There had been so much said against the London County Council that he thought it only right that they should say as much as they could for them where they had an opportunity. Everything went through quite smoothly, and although

it cost a little more money the tramway engineers remade their drawings, and everybody was kindness itself about it until it came to a merely formal request that the Duchy of Lancaster would allow this alteration between themselves and the London County Council. The Architect of the London County Council and himself went to the Duchy of Lancaster and saw—he had forgotten the exact title of the official, but it was a very important one, and he listened with the greatest politeness to them, and said the matter must go before the Chancellor himself, and as soon as he heard from the Chancellor he would let them know. The answer was a refusal; the Chancellor declined to consider it at all. The vacation period was then at hand, further delay was for many reasons out of the question, and the whole matter fell through; it was no fault of the Art Committee, it was no fault of the County Council, it was the fault of one man who had had nothing to do with it.

Mr. WOODWARD: It is a great pity we could not make stronger representation to the Duchy of Lancaster.

Mr. SIMPSON: We are not political people here.

Mr. WOODWARD: We know what officials are.

Mr. SIMPSON: This was not an official; it was the very head and front himself. Then with regard to Mr. Woodward's inquiries in the matter of the Post Office and other Government buildings, the Post Office referred to was the new building at South Kensington. There he did not think the Art Standing Committee could be accused of having interfered unnecessarily. The new building would form part of that magnificent group of which the President's Imperial Institute was a conspicuous feature. Sir Aston Webb's Museum and Mr. Waterhouse's Natural History Museum were all together there, and it was important that any supplementary building contiguous to them should be at any rate in harmony with what had been done. They had not been able to say more about it in their Report because negotiations were still in progress. They had been received with the greatest kindness and courtesy by the First Commissioner of Works, and no doubt they should have a satisfactory Report to make to the Council later on. Then there was a little criticism by Mr. Woodward as to the Committee's action with regard to Stewkley Church. No attack whatever had been made on Mr. Scott. The desire of the Art Committee was to strengthen Mr. Scott's hands, and he thought they were able to do so. Mr. Forsyth had had the matter in train since the last Committee meeting (he himself was unfortunately ill and had been unable to attend), but he believed the matter was under reconsideration by the authorities; at any rate there was no doubt whatever in the mind of the Art Standing Committee that if this addition had to be made to the church it could not possibly be in better hands than Mr. Scott's. The last paragraph in their Report was in relation to illuminated signs and advertisements. The Committee did not desire to discourage the sale of whisky; that was not the purpose of the Art Standing Committee; but they should like to regulate a little the blinking and winking signs if they could. The suggestion made by the Council was that the London County Council should have power to regulate these advertisements. The Committee had not suggested that they should be done away with or suppressed, but that the licence which obtained at present should be regulated. [Mr. Woodward: Hear, hear!] That, he thought, was a point upon which they should all agree. He would now go a little outside his Committee, if he might, and take up Mr. Woodward's rôle of critic, instead of defending. As to the question of professional advertising, in the Report of the Practice Standing Committee, he should like to put it to the Meeting in rather a different way. Was it really so gross an offence that an architect's name should appear on a building while it was being put up, and yet that it should not be an offence to put his name on when the building was up? They had had of late a Committee—the

inception of which was due to Mr. Belcher, who had the matter very much at heart—whose business was to consider the best means of educating the public in architecture. He did not know whether anybody had been daring enough to say this in public; he hoped they would bear with him, but it seemed to him that one of the most important ways to interest the public in the architecture of a building was to let them know who the architect of it was. The public was never so interested in a building as during its progress. Now, if they went down Regent Street—perhaps he had better not say Regent Street (*laughter*)—if they went down any other street, and found a building in progress, they would find that the electric light was being done by Messrs. Jones & Sons, in enormous letters; that the fireproof floors were being done by somebody else; that the builders were Messrs. Brown, Robinson, & Smith, and the parquet floors were being made by somebody else. The whole building was covered with these announcements, and the impression left on the mind of the public was that these were the people who were responsible for the building, these were the people who designed it, and the architect's name was not mentioned at all. He was rather inclined to think that there was another side to the question altogether—whether, from the point of view of educating the public and interesting them in the architecture of the building, it would not be a good thing, under certain judicious regulations, that the name of the architect should appear on the building, so that folk might say, "This is being built by Mr. Woodward," "This is by Mr. Belcher," "This is by Mr. T. G. Jackson. It will be rather interesting to see how these buildings are coming out." But at present nobody knew who the architects of the buildings were. Perhaps that was the most daring thing he had to say. There was, however, one little omission on Mr. Woodward's part which he would draw attention to. He should like him to have said something about Mr. Locke. This was, he supposed, the last opportunity they should have of publicly saying anything about their late Secretary, and he should like to draw attention to the fact that Mr. Locke was a very great administrator. His administration of the work of the Institute was a very striking success, and he was perfectly sure that every member of the Staff would agree with him that Mr. Locke had an extraordinary knack of getting the very last ounce of work out of them without worrying them in the least—a very remarkable faculty which was seen to great effect during the Congress held in 1906. He had nothing more to say, except to thank Mr. Woodward for his merciful handling of the Art Committee, and to hope that they should meet with even a better reception at his hands next year.

Mr. W. H. ATKIN BERRY asked to be allowed to reply to some remarks Mr. Hall had made with reference to the Report of the Practice Standing Committee. He thought Mr. Hall had spoken under some misapprehension—first, as to the wording of the Report; and, secondly, as to the facts. With regard to the form of contract for separate trades, if Mr. Hall would kindly look at the Report he would see that it stated that "the Committee have had that question before them, but that it has been postponed." The Committee were not responsible for having the matter submitted to them; they had not so far dealt with it or made any recommendation on the subject. Mr. Hall's criticism was therefore premature, though quite in good nature he was sure. Then as regards the bankruptcy of the contractor. The Committee were not responsible for having that brought before them. They had reported to the Council, and, without betraying any secrets, he thought he might say that it would be found that their recommendation to the Council on the point was a perfectly innocent and a perfectly proper one. He did not know why Mr. Hall should speak in terms of reprobation of the actual Report as it stood in these pages.

Mr. EDWIN T. HALL said he should like to apologise if he had said anything unkind. He certainly did not intend

to say anything severe. But as he read the Report, and as he thought Mr. Woodward read it, he thought that the Committee had under consideration "the desirability of inserting," &c.

Mr. ATKIN BERRY: That is the point referred to us, but I want to make it quite clear that the Committee are not deserving of Mr. Hall's criticism regarding it.

Mr. GEORGE HUBBARD, F.S.A. [F.], said there was one other matter which he should like to bring forward—not that it had much to do with the Annual Report, but it was a matter which was of supreme importance to all architects. His point was that in the first clause of "The Professional Practice as to the Charges of Architects," the architect undertook "the general superintendence of the works." He was not sure whether it was clear to all architects what the full responsibility was that attached to those words. It was practically impossible for an architect to carry out the "general superintendence of the works," and in the event of the builder failing to execute the works in accordance with the contract, or in the terms of the specification, it was highly probable that the architect would be directly liable to the employer for negligence. He thought that the Council should consider whether the words defining the architect's duties in the "Professional Practice as to the Charges of an Architect," were quite fair and reasonable. Under the existing conditions the architect was made responsible for work over which he could have little or no control. He suggested that the duties and liabilities of an architect should be laid down in the agreement between the employer and the contractor so that an architect might be relieved from an unlimited liability.

Mr. MATRICE B. ADAMS [F.] said that arising out of these remarks there was another question which was brought very forcibly home to him, and it was probably familiar to many of them. In the city of Manchester an architect had but the other day let judgment go by default, and he was made responsible for dry-rot in a building which appeared to have been built some years ago, and he had even consented to judgment against himself. He could not help thinking that it was a great pity that that case was not fought out, because he could not understand a jury ever agreeing to such a thing. He did not consider the architect ought to have agreed to that, for how could a man possibly guarantee that a building that he may erect to-day would not in some few years' time be subject to dry-rot?

The PRESIDENT said he quite agreed with every word Mr. Hubbard had said. This was an extremely important question to architects. But with regard to the case Mr. Adams was alluding to, he himself had gone down to Manchester to give evidence, together with other architects—with Mr. Hubbard in fact—and in consultation with the defendant's counsel it was considered wise to settle the matter out of court.

Mr. HUBBARD said that he thought the President's action on that occasion was extremely good. It was his wise counsels that prevented a very much more serious result. The Meeting might take it from him (Mr. Hubbard) that the course adopted was the only one that was open, and it was entirely due to the energy of the President that a comparatively happy result had been brought about.

Mr. EDWIN T. HALL said that, with regard to the liability of architects, this was not a matter that had been overlooked. He personally had had two interviews with their own solicitors to see if it were possible to get something to protect architects from the dangers to which they were liable. He was however advised that it was impossible. The architect undertook a duty, and a client could not punish him if he had used due diligence. If a builder did something which was not proper behind the architect's back, unless it was a thing he ought to have seen and could have seen, it was very difficult indeed for the client to do anything against the architect. But architects were liable under the common law; no matter what contracts they

made, they could not get over the general law of the land, which made them and made solicitors equally liable if there had been serious negligence. That was a grave difficulty. Their legal advisers said that there were no words they could introduce into any contract which would absolve them from their liability to exercise their profession with care and assiduity in the interest of their client. It was impossible to go beyond that.

Mr. MAX CLARKE [F.] said he should like to impress upon Mr. Woodward that the Science Committee were not attempting to relieve him of his responsibility with regard to Portland cement. What Mr. Hall had said just now applied absolutely. If Mr. Woodward or any other architect in the room took the trouble, they could get the best Portland cement at the present time without any difficulty, if they saw to it themselves or through their representative. They could see in London at the present time bags of cement, with the Associated Portland Cement Company's initials on them, containing cement from Belgium. All that the Committee thought they could do would be to get the reputable firms of cement makers to put lead seals on the bags, and to try in that way to make it possible to identify them. But they could identify them at the present moment. They could always settle where the cement was to come from. He thought, if they wanted a good article, surely it was better to go to a firm where they knew it could be got than to trust to their builder going to a firm that they knew nothing about. The Science Committee had applied to the Chamber of Commerce to see if they could not get this settled through them, but nothing they could do would relieve the architect of responsibility with regard to Portland cement or any other material. The matter was in his own hands. With regard to the form of contract, Mr. Hall had overlooked the one point about which a great many architects differed from him—viz. that the architect did undertake to do a lot, and that it could be clearly defined without the slightest difficulty that he should not undertake to do too much. The architect undertook an unknown quantity, and the client frequently expected him to go and inspect the work every week, or even more often. Perhaps Mr. Hall could say whether that was part of his duty. If it were settled between the architect and the client that the former should go once a fortnight, and that the client should provide a clerk of the works, that would be one thing. But many clients would say that they could not afford a clerk of the works, and that the architect must look after the work, and the architect weakly consented. Then, of course, he was incurring considerable responsibility.

The President said that as regards the matter brought up by Mr. Hubbard, he thought that the Council should very seriously consider the whole question at an early date, and no doubt they would do so.

The motion for the adoption of the Report was then put, and carried unanimously.

MINUTES. XIII.

At the Seventy-fourth Annual General Meeting (being the Thirtieth General Meeting of the Session 1907-08), held Monday, 4th May 1908, at 8 p.m.—Present: Mr. Thomas E. Collett, *President*, in the Chair; 26 Fellows (including 9 members of the Council), 30 Associates (including 2 members of the Council), and 1 Hon. Associate—the Minutes of the Meeting held Monday, 13th April [p. 388], were taken as read and signed as correct.

The President announced that Mr. Alexander Graham, F.S.A. [F.], having been nominated for the Hon. Secretaryship, Mr. John Slater [F.], the Council's nominee, had withdrawn his candidature.

The President expressed strong condemnation of the action of a member of the Council in sending to members of the Institute a letter referring in reprehensible terms to the Council's nomination to the Hon. Secretaryship.

The decease was announced of James Roger Bramble, F.S.A., *Hon. Associate*, elected 1894; Ernest Carritt, *Associate*, elected 1874; Frederick Todd, *Fellow*, elected 1890; Robert Frank Vallance, *Fellow*, elected 1891.

The following Associates attending for the first time since their election were formally admitted by the President, viz.:—Frederick Ernest Pearce Edwards, Herbert Langman (Southport), and Charles Woodward.

The following candidates for membership, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified according to the Charter and By-laws, were nominated for election:—As FELLOWS (23): John Brooke [A.] (Manchester); Alfred Morris Butler [A.]; Edmund Butler (Birmingham); Arthur Harold Church; Charles Richmond Rowland Clark; Frederick Arthur Crickmay; Harry William Crickmay; Alfred Herbert Coyle; Joseph Crouch (Birmingham); Arthur Joseph Davis; Frederick Ernest Pearce Edwards [A.] (Bradford); Frank Minshull Elgood [A.]; George McLean Ford [A.]; William Alexander Harvey (Birmingham); Arthur Campbell Martin; George Andrew Paterson (Glasgow); Winter Hargreaves Raffles; Ernest Augustus Runtz; David Salmond (Glasgow); Rupert Savage (Birmingham); John Stewart (Glasgow); John Watson (Glasgow); John Willecocks (Rajputana, India). As ASSOCIATES (3): John Jackson Beck [*Probationer* 1901, *Student* 1904, *Qualified* 1907] (Toronto, Canada); Samuel Buttery Birds [*R.I.B.A. Colonial Examination* 1907] (Toronto, Canada); Harry John Venning [*Special Examination* 1907]. As HON. ASSOCIATE: Gerald Edward Moira, Professor of Painting at the Royal College of Art. As HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBER: Julien Guadet, Government Architect, Inspector-General of Civil Buildings and National Palaces, Professor of the Theory of Architecture at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris.

The President having formally presented and moved for adoption the Annual Report of the Council for the official year 1907-08, the motion was seconded by Mr. Leonard Stokes, *Vice-President*.

Mr. Wm. Woodward [F.] having reviewed the Report at length, some of the points raised by him were answered by Mr. Edwin T. Hall, *Vice-President*, and Mr. John W. Simpson, Chairman of the Art Standing Committee.

Mr. George Hubbard, F.S.A. [F.], having referred to the responsibilities of architects and their liabilities at law, and suggested the modification of the Institute Schedule, or the introduction therein of some protective clauses, so that the architect might be relieved from an unlimited liability, the President stated that the Council would doubtless take the matter into consideration.

The motion for the adoption of the Annual Report having been put from the Chair, the Meeting unanimously

RESOLVED,—That the Annual Report of the Council for the official year 1907-08 be adopted.

On the motion of the President, a vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. H. P. Burke Downing [F.] and A. W. Sheppard [A.] for their services as Hon. Auditors, and Messrs. Henry Tanner, jun. [F.], and A. W. Sheppard [A.] were nominated Hon. Auditors for the ensuing year.

The Meeting authorised the Council to appoint Scrutineers to direct the election of the Council and Standing Committees for the year of office 1908-09, and to report the result thereof to the Business General Meeting of the 1st June.

On the motion of the Chairman, a vote of thanks was passed to the Statutory Board of Examiners for their services during the past year, and members of the Board were reappointed to serve for the ensuing year.

The proceedings then closed, and the Meeting separated at 9.45 p.m.



9 CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W., 9th May 1908

CHRONICLE.

THE ANNUAL ELECTIONS.

The President, in opening the proceedings at the General Meeting last Monday, stated that it had been brought to his notice that a circular letter emanating from a member of the Council and relating to the Council's nomination for the Hon. Secretaryship had been sent out to some members of the Institute. He had not seen the letter himself, but he had been shown extracts from it containing expressions which he considered most reprehensible. He thought it a great pity that letters should be sent round the profession reflecting on the action of the Council in this way. Such a proceeding was much to be deplored—indeed, when a member of the Council was responsible for it the word “deplored” was not strong enough condemnation. He could not help feeling that actions of this kind showed a spirit of disloyalty towards other members of the Council that should not exist.

New Nominations.

The following nominations have been made by members in accordance with By-law 30:—

As Hon. Secretary:

ALEXANDER GRAHAM [F.], F.S.A., *Hon. Secretary.*

Nominated by Arthur B. Plummer [F.], H. G. Badenoch [F.], Jas. T. Cackett [F.], Joseph Oswald [F.], F. W. Rich [F.], R. Burns Dick [F.], Henry C. Charlewood [F.], J. Walton Taylor [F.], W. H. Knowles [F.], Andrew K. Tasker [A.], J. C. Maxwell [A.], J. Berkeley Cubey [A.].

As Members of Council:

MAURICE BINGHAM ADAMS [F.].

Nominated by T. E. Colcutt [F.], Royal Gold Medallist, President; Sir R. Rowand Anderson, LL.D. [F.]; Sir Thomas Drew, LL.D. [F.], President of the R.H.A., Dublin; Sir John Taylor, K.C.B. [F.], Past Vice-President; Sir Henry Tanner, I.S.O. [F.]; James S. Gibson [F.], Vice-President; Wm. M. Fawcett, M.A. [F.], F.S.A., Past Vice-President; Edward Augustus Gruning [F.], Past Vice-President, Member of Council; Alfred W. S. Cross, M.A. [F.], Member of Council; William Flockhart [F.], Member of Council; J. Alfred

Gotch, F.S.A. [F.], Member of Council; Charles Edward Mallows [F.], Member of Council; William Alfred Pite [F.], Member of Council; Rowland Plumbe [F.], William Edward Riley [F.], G. H. Fellowes Pryne [F.], Professor F. M. Simpson [F.].

HENRY PHILIP BURKE DOWNING [F.].

Nominated by Wm. Flockhart [F.], H. V. Lanchester [F.], C. E. Mallows [F.], William A. Pite [F.], R. Selden Wornum [F.], E. Guy Dawber [F.], Alfred C. Houston [A.], Sidney K. Greenslade [A.].

ARTHUR RUTHERFORD JEMMETT [F.].

Nominated by Alfred W. S. Cross [F.], Albert W. Moore [F.], W. G. Wilson [F.], H. V. Lanchester [F.], F. Chatterton [A.], John Anderson [A.], K. Gammell [A.].

BROOK TAYLOR KITCHIN [F.].

Nominated by David Barclay Niven [F.], T. Edwin Cooper [F.], William Gilmour Wilson [F.], Herbert H. Wigglesworth [F.], Robert Watson [F.], S. B. Russell [F.], Walter Millard [A.].

TEMPLE MOORE [F.].

Nominated by S. B. Russell [F.], Robert Watson [F.], T. Edwin Cooper [F.], F. W. Troup [F.], Ernest Newton [F.], Arthur Keen [F.], Geo. H. Fellowes Pryne [F.], Walter Millard [A.], Winton Newman [A.].

JOHN SLATER, B.A. LOND. [F.].

Nominated by Thos. E. Colcutt, President; Henry T. Hare [F.], Edw. A. Gruning [F.], Edwin T. Hall [F.], J. A. Gotch [F.], James S. Gibson [F.], W. Curtis Green [A.].

WILLIAM GILMOUR WILSON [F.].

Nominated by A. R. Jemmett [F.], R. Stephen Ayling [F.], Alfred W. S. Cross [F.], H. V. Lanchester [F.], F. Chatterton [A.], Arnold S. Tayler [A.], John Anderson [A.], K. Gammell [A.].

WILLIAM WOODWARD [F.].

Nominated by Charles Herbert Shoppee [F.], Oswald C. Wylson [F.], Arthur F. Usher [F.], Rowland Plumbe [F.], A. Sykes [F.], Francis J. Sturdy [A.], Arthur W. Cooksey [A.].

As Associate Members of Council:

KENSINGTON GAMMELL [A.].

Nominated by Albert W. Moore [F.], Alfred W. S. Cross [F.], R. Stephen Ayling [F.], W. G. Wilson [F.], H. V. Lanchester [F.], A. R. Jemmett [F.], Arnold S. Tayler [A.], F. Chatterton [A.].

HERBERT WINKLER WILLS [A.].

Nominated by David Barclay Niven [F.], William Gilmour Wilson [F.], Brook Kitchin [F.], Herbert H. Wigglesworth [F.], W. Chas Waymouth [F.], John Anderson [A.], Arthur Wm. Kenyon [A.].

As Member of the Art Standing Committee:

EDWIN ALFRED RICKARDS [F.].

Nominated by A. R. Jemmett [F.], Alfred W. S. Cross, Albert W. Moore [F.], H. V. Lanchester [F.], R. Stephen Ayling [F.], W. G. Wilson [F.], John Anderson [A.], Alan E. Munby [A.], Arnold S. Tayler [A.], K. Gammell [A.], F. Chatterton [A.].

As Member of the Practice Standing Committee:

GEORGE ERNEST NIELD [F.].

Nominated by A. Burnell Burnell [F.], H. V. Lanchester [F.], Horace J. Helsdon [F.], James S. Gibson [F.], Alfred W. S. Cross [F.], A. R. Jemmett [F.], Raymond T. Barker [A.].

As Members of the Science Standing Committee :

ALBERT WALTER MOORE [F.].

Nominated by H. V. Lanchester [F.], Alfred W. S. Cross [F.], R. Stephen Ayling [F.], A. R. Jemmett [F.], F. Chatterton [A.], K. Gammell [A.], Alan E. Munby [A.].

ALAN EDWARD MUNBY, M.A.Cantab. [A.].

Nominated by Alfred W. S. Cross [F.], Albert W. Moore [F.], W. G. Wilson [F.], R. Stephen Ayling [F.], A. R. Jemmett [F.], Arnold S. Tayler [A.], F. Chatterton [A.], John Anderson [A.], K. Gammell [A.].

Mr. John Slater [F.] has retired from candidature for the Hon. Secretaryship, and has accepted nomination as Member of Council [see above].

Special Elections to Fellowship.

At the meeting of the Council last Monday the following candidates were elected to Fellowship under the proviso to By-law 9, viz. :—

MOWBRAY ASTON GREEN [A.], President of the Bristol Society of Architects, 5 Princes Buildings, Bath.

EDGAR HINTON FAWCKNER, President of the Cardiff, South Wales, and Monmouthshire Architects' Society, 41 High Street, Newport, Mon.

The President's "At Home."

The President's second "At Home" this Session was given at the Institute on Tuesday evening, the 28th ult. In spite of the unfavourable weather conditions the function was as usual well attended, members being present from all parts of the country. By the courtesy of Mr. Dare Clapham, the President had been able to arrange for the evening an interesting exhibition of drawings and photographs representative of the late Mr. E. W. Mountford's executed works. The collection included several drawings, perspective views, of the exterior and of various parts of the interior of the New Sessions House, Old Bailey. Especially noteworthy were some fine water-colour interiors by Mr. S. D. Adshead. Other exhibits were drawings and photographs of the Town Halls of Battersea, Lancaster, and Sheffield; the Museum and Technical Schools, Liverpool; the Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell; Battersea Polytechnic; St. Olave's Grammar School; Sheffield Union and New Ward; Nunstead Grange, the residence Mr. Mountford built for himself at Godalming. Mr. E. A. Gruning kindly lent plans and views of the Northern Assurance Company's Offices, Lothbury. Another interesting exhibit was the perspective view of the river front of Mr. Mountford's design for the London County Hall submitted in the recent competition.

Diploma in Architecture at Cambridge.

The syndicate appointed to consider the desirability of instituting in the University of Cam-

bridge a diploma in architecture have considered the remarks made by members of the Senate at the discussion on 30th January, and now present to the Senate the following amended report :—

With regard to the possibility of framing a complete scheme of work, part of which would be post-graduate, leading up to some final test which might or might not carry with it a diploma, the syndicate are not unanimous. They adhere to their proposal of a preliminary examination in subjects connected with architecture divided into two parts, the first dealing with the mathematical and scientific principles on which the practice of architecture is based, the second part comprising the history and theory of architecture and the allied arts. They think that an appropriate title for the examination would be "Examination in Preliminary Architectural Studies." They propose that the examinations should be held twice a year and should be under the general management of the Board of Examinations; that one or both parts should be open to candidates who have kept three terms, but that a candidate should not offer himself for examination in more than one part in the same term, unless he has previously kept eight terms and has entered on his ninth term at least. They further suggest that a candidate who has obtained honours, or been allowed the ordinary degree in the Mechanical Sciences Tripos, or has passed in Parts I. and II. of the Special Examination in Mechanism and Applied Science, shall be exempt from Part I. of the Examination in Preliminary Architectural Studies.

The syndicate anticipate that the proposed examination would be suitable for various classes of candidates. They have, in deference to criticisms of members of the Senate, reconsidered their suggestion that it should be added to the number of special examinations for the ordinary degree, and they now propose that the examination should be one which may be taken during or at the end of any of the regular courses leading to graduation, and that it should not entitle to a degree except in the case of those who have taken honours in a part of any tripos examination or in one section of the Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos (New Regulations). It is to be noted that a student who has obtained honours in his second year in parts of certain triposes is now entitled to his degree at the end of the third year without further examination, provided that he presents a certificate or certificates "showing that he has, during the terms required to be kept subsequent to the term in which he obtained honours, diligently pursued a course of study in the University." It would be open to such students to qualify for a degree during their third year by attendance on courses connected with the subject of the proposed preliminary examination in architectural studies, and they might take one or both parts of the examination in the course of their third year. The syndicate propose that no candidate shall be entitled to a certificate that he has passed the examination until he shall have qualified for a degree.

So far as concerns the class of students who from the beginning aim only at an ordinary degree, it might be only the more intelligent or the more energetic of them who could pass both a special examination and the two parts of the architectural examination by the end of their third year, and in their case one or both parts of the architectural examination would be deferred till after graduation.

The Concrete Institute.

Particulars are to hand of a newly formed association, to be known as "The Concrete Institute," which is stated to be the outcome of a demand among the professional and industrial interests concerned to have some centre for discussion, investigation, and research work. Its objects are to advance the knowledge of concrete and reinforced concrete, and direct attention to the uses to which these materials can be best applied; to afford the means of communication between persons engaged in the design, supervision, and execution of works in which concrete and reinforced concrete are employed (excluding all questions connected with wages and trade regulation); to arrange periodical meetings for the purpose of discussing practical and scientific subjects bearing upon the application of concrete and reinforced concrete; and to conduct such investigations and to issue such publications as may be deemed desirable. The President is the Earl of Plymouth [*H.A.*], lately First Commissioner of Works; the Vice-Presidents, Sir Wm. Preece, Sir Henry Tanner [*F.*], and Sir Wm. Mather. The Council, which is representative of the interests concerned, consists of twenty members, and numbers, among others, Mr. Wm. Dunn [*F.*] and Mr. Charles F. Marsh, members of the Joint Reinforced Concrete Committee whose Report was recently brought before the Institute. The Chairman of the Executive is Mr. Edwin O. Sachs. Members are to consist of persons professionally or practically engaged in the application of concrete or reinforced concrete and the production of their constituents; and persons of scientific, technical, or literary attainments specially connected with the application of concrete, reinforced concrete, and their constituents. The temporary offices of the Society are at 1 Waterloo Place; Mr. H. Kempton Dyson, Secretary.

Fire-Resisting Properties of Reinforced Concrete.

The fire-resisting properties of reinforced concrete as applied to construction work are clearly demonstrated by a fire which occurred in some premises devoted to motor-car work at Dayton, Ohio, and reported in a recent issue of the *Engineering Record*. The main portion of the factory consists of a mill-construction building of five stories and basement, adjoined by a reinforced concrete building erected during the summer of 1907. The system of reinforcement employed was a combination of the Kahn trussed bar, the cup bar, and the Kahn expanded metal. The only feature of the building which was not absolutely fireproof was the window frames and sash, which were of the ordinary wood construction. On 21st February fire broke out on the fourth floor of the concrete building. The fire soon spread over the entire floor of that building, and, not being impeded in its progress by fire doors between the new and old

erection, the flames were soon communicated to the old building, where the greatest damage was done. The fire burned itself out on the fourth floor of the new building, and in burning out the window frames and sash the flames licked outward and upward, and in some few instances burned the sash out of the windows above on the fifth floor, but not so seriously as to cause any great damage. It was not long before the fire was confined to the old building, and in less than three hours the fourth and fifth floors and roof had fallen down on to the third floor a charred mass of ruins. The fire was stopped at this point, but the building is a wreck. The heat under the ceiling of the fourth floor of the concrete building was so intense that some iron pipes were bent completely out of shape, in some instances having sagged down to the floor. It is interesting from the manufacturers' standpoint to know that within two days after the fire the machinery was running in this building and operations were resumed. In order to ascertain whether the structure had been damaged to any extent or had been weakened by the fire, it was decided to make a load test on the floor above that on which the fire originated. The building was designed for a live load of 120 lb. per square foot, and the girder over which the test was made had a span of 22 feet. Equal areas on both sides of this girder were loaded so as to give a uniformly distributed load. The area covered was 352 square feet, on which were piled 77,250 lb. of pig iron and other heavy material. This gave a uniformly distributed load of about 218 lb. to the square foot, and under this load the girder in question showed a deflection of only $\frac{1}{8}$ in. at the centre of the span.

Regulations for Reinforced Concrete Construction.

Messrs. W. H. Seth-Smith [*F.*] and Monro, in a letter to *The Times* regarding its recent article on "Regulations for Reinforced Concrete Construction," say: "It is indeed time that the attention of the community was directed to the vast financial loss, to say nothing of the loss of floor area, which it sustains owing to what your correspondent describes as disgraceful, antiquated regulations which exclude this new and economical method of building—a method recognised by all the progressive nations as an epoch-making invention as regards building construction. By Sir Henry Tanner's courtesy, we have closely followed the constructive principle and the progress of the new buildings of the General Post Office in London, and after witnessing the remarkable structural feats there accomplished by the most simple but strictly scientific means, and realising that by the adoption of reinforced concrete a saving of 20 per cent. in the cost has been effected for the Government, we, in common with a large number of architects, feel aggrieved that our clients should be debarred equal advantages owing to a want of more enlightened

and progressive building regulations. Your correspondent refers to a large building in the south of London as the first in the erection of which the London County Council have relaxed the restrictive provisions of the Act in favour of reinforced concrete, but we are erecting a factory in the West district in which we have obtained the consent of the Council to construct all its external walls, not in reinforced concrete, but of steel framing filled in with brickwork of uniform thickness (sufficient to exclude damp) from the basement to the fourth floor."

The Architects' Benevolent Society.

The T-Square Club are organising a concert in aid of the funds of the Architects' Benevolent Society, to be held at the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, on Wednesday, 3rd June. The Presidents and Councils of the Institute, the Architectural Association, and the Society of Architects have accorded their patronage to the project, and among other distinguished patrons are the past and present Commissioners of H.M.'s Works, the Earl of Plymouth, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, M.P., Mr. Akers Douglas, M.P., and Sir Schomberg K. McDonell. The preliminary list of artistes who have kindly promised to take part include Miss Margaret Cooper, Miss Lois Tanner, Miss Effie Cooke, Miss Maude Clarke, Mrs. A. H. G. Patey, Mr. Arthur Royd, Mr. Walter Ivimey, Mr. Alec Van, Mr. Laurence Baskcomb, Mr. George Parlby, and Miss Vickers' Amateur Orchestra. A Musical and Dramatic Sketch, written and composed by Sydney Fane, will be performed for the first time by Mr. Clarence Brown and Miss W. G. Lennard. Tickets, 5s. and 2s. 6d., may be obtained from the Librarian of the Institute, the Secretary of the Architectural Association, the Secretary of the Society of Architects, and from Mr. W. J. H. Leverton, 10 Lancaster Place, Strand, who is arranging the concert, and to whom all inquiries should be addressed. A dinner is to take place the same evening at 6.30: tickets 4s., to be had of the above.

Discovery of Byzantine Mosaics.

Some Byzantine mosaics have been discovered in the church of Santa Sofia at Salonica which had been covered (as is the practice in churches under Mussulman rule) with rude paintings in oil and paper bearing inscriptions from the Koran. This discovery is due to a French architect, M. Le Tourneau, who has cleaned the mosaics and restored them to their original splendour. The mosaics of the central cupola appear to belong to the middle of the eighth century, and are of a primitive character. The figure of the Madonna in the apse is apparently of the same date.—JOHN HEBB [R.F.].

REVIEWS.

MODERN BUILDINGS.

Modern Buildings: Their Planning, Construction, and Equipment. By G. A. T. Middleton [A.], assisted by a specially selected staff of contributors. In Six Volumes. 10s. 6d. per vol. net. [The Caxton Publishing Company, Surrey Street, W.C.]

This work, viewed from the standpoint of scope alone, covers a wider range than any other of its class, and it is hardly possible to speak too highly of it. The title is sufficient indication of the author's ambition, and the exhaustive—one might almost say analytical—treatment of a subject which embraces nearly the whole of modern architectural practice is in every sense a welcome departure from the superficial and discursive method unfortunately too prevalent among writers of technical books.

The work consists of six quarto volumes, and it is in the manner in which Mr. Middleton has distributed throughout their well-printed pages the mass of information he had accumulated that he has shown his gift for discrimination.

To the practising architect the most valuable feature of the work is the series of articles (illustrated with plans and working drawings, many of which are in colour) on various classes of buildings, such as dwelling houses, schools, hospitals, libraries, baths, municipal buildings, churches, theatres, hotels, stables, &c., each being sufficiently complete to be of real use to the designer. Constructional details, heating, lighting, ventilation, and a host of other subjects intimately related to buildings generally occupy as many chapters, and all are illustrated with uniform excellence.

There are also fully illustrated and in other respects valuable chapters on steel construction and fire-resisting construction, information on the law of easements, and a very ample treatment of specification writing and quantities.

That most bewildering of all constructional methods, armoured concrete, is accorded a deservedly prominent position. To the old-fashioned practitioner the complexity of this very novel application of concrete is fast becoming a nightmare. The ancient traditions of building are threatened with destruction, and the arch as a constructive device, consisting of separate and mutually supporting parts, bids fair to become but a memory, bearing the same relation to its ferro-concrete equivalent as the illuminated manuscript does to the cylindrical printing machine.

In volumes v. and vi. will be found sections respectively devoted to South African and Australian planning and construction, in which connection the reviewer would like to point out that, as regards the former, the majority of the buildings illustrated are entirely false, so far as they suggest masonry construction, the walls being merely stucco-faced.

The section dealing with office practice and draughtsmanship (volume i.) includes specimen

alphabets and certain hints as to their application. The contributor quite truly says "the wrong sloped-stroke of 'Y' is frequently thickened," and, presumably in order to establish his *bona fides*, makes that identical error himself in his "Sheet of Modern Lettering." A comparison of his U, V, and W with the corresponding letters on the "Sheet of Renaissance Lettering" shows that in these instances also the same mistake occurs. Revision is needed here.

Many well-known writers on technical and legal subjects have contributed to the making of this comprehensive work, which will be found of value for reference to the student, the architect, and the builder alike.

FREDERICK CHATTERTON [A.].

COMPETITIONS COMMITTEE.

Ilford Emergency Hospital.

The following correspondence relating to the Ilford Emergency Hospital Competition is published by request of the Competitions Committee:—

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W. : 28th March 1908.

B. Henderson, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Ilford Emergency Hospital.

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the Competitions Committee of the Institute letters were read from several architects drawing the attention of the Committee to the answers to questions issued by you under date of 12th instant in which for the first time the fact is disclosed that the Assessor is not an architect but a medical man.

In every important competition that has been held for many years past throughout the kingdom the Assessor has been an architect of established reputation as defined in the printed "Regulations for Architectural Competitions" issued by the R.I.B.A. The Committee have reason to believe that practically every architect who contemplated entering on this competition was under the impression that the Assessor referred to in the original instructions was an architect.

The Committee note that in this case the Assessor whom the Governors have appointed is Dr. Greene, and I am authorised to assure the Governors that we have not a word to say against this gentleman professionally.

While the Committee would in ordinary circumstances have pressed for the appointment of an architect alone as Assessor, in the special circumstances of this case they would urge upon the Governors that in the interest both of the Governors and of the competitors the advice of an architect in such a matter is of great importance. They would therefore urge that some architect of

standing should be associated with Dr. Greene in advising the Governors.

It is in the interest of the Governors, because necessarily an architect must be better acquainted with the architectural design, including planning and construction, and with the relative cost of buildings, while Dr. Greene would still advise on the medical side. From the competitors' point of view they would be assured that from the technical side their projects would have expert consideration.

The Committee are sure that it is the desire of the Governors to show every consideration to competitors, who will expend a very large sum of money in submitting schemes to the Governors, and that their interests should therefore be carefully guarded; while it is believed that the Governors will also realise that the suggestion made is one that will help them.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

IAN MACALISTER,
Secretary R.I.B.A.

Ilford Emergency Hospital : 16th April 1908.

Ian MacAlister, Esq.,—

DEAR SIR,—I am requested by the Governors to inform you that, in order to give effect to your Committee's suggestion, Dr. Greene has withdrawn from the Assessorship in the Design Competition, and that, on the nomination of your President, Mr. H. Percy Adams has been appointed in his place.—Thanking you for your assistance in the matter, I am, yours faithfully,

B. HENDERSON, Hon. Sec.

P.S.—Enclosed is a copy of notice being sent to competitors.

Acton Council Offices.

The following letter has been addressed to those members of the Institute who took part in the competition for the Acton Council Offices in spite of the expressed wishes of the Council on the subject:—

15th April 1908.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the — has been submitted to the Council, who direct me to write to you expressing their regret that you should not have thought well to respect a decision arrived at after mature consideration of all the facts and documents.—Faithfully yours,

IAN MACALISTER,
Secretary R.I.B.A.

SOURCES OF INSPIRATION IN MODERN ART.

By A. S. DIXON, M.A.Oxon. [F.]

Read before the Art Workers' Guild at Clifford's Inn Hall, 1st November 1907.

IT is comparatively easy to discern the mental and spiritual forces which are at the root of the artistic development of past ages whose history is complete, and has already been, as it were, classified and tabulated. It is much more difficult to do so in the case of our own time. We are still too near to the nineteenth century to be able to see clearly the meaning of its phenomena and the due proportion which belongs to their apparent psychical causes. Some of them are constant and common to other times; some are new and peculiar to our own.

By comparison with our ancestors of the eighteenth century we are much given to the study of nature; the great development of the natural sciences in the last century leaves this point beyond question. From our present point of view the growth of the sciences of botany and geology is most significant. In literature the same tendency finds expression in the poetry of Wordsworth and Tennyson, and in the prose of Ruskin, while the latter has made it clear what accurate, if only partly conscious, observation of botanical and geological phenomena underlay Turner's rendering of forest and mountain forms.

The whole of our great school of English landscape painting may be classified under this heading. Its reverent study of nature is in obvious contrast with the theatrical and artificial landscapes of the eighteenth century, and the full development of its power is in no less marked contrast with the exquisite beginnings of the Italian Renaissance. In the work of the pre-Raphaelite school the reverent study of nature has no small part. The more recent impressionist school, in the midst of which we still move, is too near to be accurately judged; its wonderful records of atmospheric effects strangely keep pace with scientific progress in the realm of air and ether; its rejection of the beauty of definite form is in suggestive harmony with some of the developments of the new theology.

Theology—the divine science, the science of heavenly things—has been one of the most constant sources of inspiration of the arts from the beginning; the mosaic-workers of Rome and Ravenna from the fourth to the twelfth century, the Lombards and Germans in the so-called Romanesque period, the French sculptors and builders in the thirteenth, and the Italian and Flemish and English painters in the fifteenth century, all sat at the feet of the divine science. After the Renaissance other influences gained pre-

dominance; in the eighteenth century the influence of theology on art had almost disappeared. What shall we say of the nineteenth?

The nineteenth century has felt the influences of two great revivals of religious enthusiasm: in the first half the Evangelical revival, and in the second half the Catholic revival, often called the Oxford Movement. How far have the arts been touched by these great spiritual movements?

I think it would be true to say that the earlier movement did not come into touch with the arts at all, but amongst types of mind different from that which was influenced by the Evangelical school of thought there arose what might be called a collateral tendency in the direction of natural religion, which found its clearest expression in literature, but which also, consciously or unconsciously, has its relation to the reverent, and sometimes almost devotional, study of nature which marked the great landscape school of painting.

The connection between the Oxford Movement and the pre-Raphaelite, though unofficial, will not be disputed. Some of the finest works of Rossetti, Holman Hunt, and Ford Madox Brown have subjects which deal with the relation of the divine and human life. I need only mention "The Girlhood of Mary Virgin," "Mary Magdalen at the Door of Simon the Pharisee," "The Scapegoat," "Christ in the Temple," "Christ washing Peter's Feet," "The Entombment." The same should be said of much of Burne-Jones's work, though I would rather say of all of it that it is from first to last an attempt to realise in terms of human life the ideals of the far-off heavenly city.

The effect of the Catholic revival on architecture is more definitely marked; not only was a very large number of new churches built under its influence, but the character of the internal arrangements was changed and modified. It is remarkable, however, that the expressive or spiritual side of architecture has shown less response to this influence than might have been expected. It would not be true to say that no sculpture or painting of first-rate quality has been done in connection with ecclesiastical architecture, but the work which has been done of this kind is surely not in proportion to the intensity of religious feeling which the century has seen.

Perhaps the most striking characteristic of nineteenth-century architecture has been its versatility or changeableness in the matter of style. Almost, if not quite, every past style has been tried in turn,

and in turn given up: Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Romanesque, Gothic, English, Dutch, French, and Spanish Renaissance are all represented in modern England. This eclecticism in style seems to connect itself with another side of mental activity—I mean the great amount of attention which has been given to the study of history, and a habit which has arisen of looking at things from the point of view of the historian.

Curiously enough, it seems likely that the historical method, when fully followed out, will reverse its first effects; for we are beginning to realise that, however the historic style which we envy was generated, it was not by imitating anything that had gone before.

During the latter half of the last century a deep feeling of disappointment began to make itself felt at the result of the great revival of the arts generally, and of architecture in particular, which had marked our time. In spite of all the skill, and all the learning, and all the enthusiasm, which were spent upon them, the buildings and the sculpture, the woodwork and the metal work, did not look right. It was this feeling of disappointment which was one of the chief roots of the revival of craftsmanship of which we are all witnesses. An unnatural separation had taken place between the designer or draughtsman and the workman, which was a natural outcome of commercial and industrial development, but which was seen to be fatal to the arts, especially on their expressive or spiritual side. The revival of craftsmanship had doubtless deeper roots than this, roots which take us back to what was most noble and most permanent in the aspirations which led to the French Revolution. The separation of society into classes, which was an essential part of the feudal system, does not fit at all neatly into the industrial organisation or disorganisation of society which has partly taken its place, and it is quite out of harmony with the realities, as well as the aspirations, of the republic of the arts.

In the last years of the century there appeared a new thing which for a time was called a new art. It had—or professed to have—new lines, new forms, and new colours. I remember some few years ago being asked, in almost bated breath, by a learned German professor what I thought of the new line, for which, he said, the world had been waiting since the fifteenth century. It is true that for a time wall papers, and book-covers, and tiles, and other necessary objects were pervaded with strange curly lines, and formless forms, and morbid tints of colour, which were sometimes so unhealthy and so

foul that it was easy to doubt if they might not be of infernal or diabolic suggestion. At any rate, it seems that the world, which had now so long brooded over the fair aspects of nature, could not keep its eyes always turned away from her ugly side. It was not enough to take the flowers, and herbs, and animals for our models; we must even take suggestion from the entrails which litter the floor of the slaughter-house. Many of the lines and forms used were suggestive of decadence and unnatural development. However, it seems that *l'art nouveau* was no more than a passing infection, of which the world is already nearly, if not completely, cured.

The study of history from an evolutionary point of view, the study of nature—which are peculiarly characteristic marks of the nineteenth century—the growth of democratic feeling, which had its beginning in the French Revolution, and theology, using the word in its widest sense, which is more or less constant in all ages of the Christian era, but which, at the same time, is a point which distinguishes the nineteenth from the eighteenth century—these seem to me the four principal influences which show themselves in connection with the development of modern art. The first has produced, perhaps, the greatest and most characteristic results of all; the influence of the second has been of doubtful benefit, and has already produced a reaction which we cannot but hope will in time produce a new and nobler style, more sincere and more fruitful than we have yet known. Theology has produced nothing so great as the Roman mosaics, the fifteenth-century school of painting, or the thirteenth-century school of sculpture in France; still it has given us no inconsiderable number of works of which we may be very proud. The democratic impulse has, I think, only just begun to make itself felt; its full development is still in the future. What line it may take we cannot yet tell. Trade-unionism, the labour movement, socialism, have in them some elements which are inimical to any great development of art, but they have others which give us our only real hope for the future.

In a happy development of democratic institutions we may find the solution of two great problems—the removal of two great obstacles—which at present stand in the way. For a real development of the arts it is necessary that all classes of the people should desire and be able to share in the acquisition of noble and sincere work, and still more that all classes should participate on terms of brotherly co-operation in their production.

THE ROYAL PALACES OF SCOTLAND.

SUPPLEMENTARY ILLUSTRATIONS.

By W. T. OLDRIEVE [*F.*].

AS only a few of the lantern illustrations which were given with the lecture at the Royal Institute on the 20th January last could be printed in the JOURNAL of the 25th January, it has been thought worth while, in response to inquiries, to publish a few further details of Holyrood Palace and Stirling Castle. These are now given in the accompanying plates:—

Holyrood Palace.

Plates 1 and 2.—The ceiling in the morning drawing-room, a general half-plan of which is shown on Plate 1 and details on Plate 2, is perhaps the finest of all the seventeenth-century plaster ceilings in the Palace. The apartment being of grand proportions—about 40 feet by 30 feet—the space affords scope to display the design with good effect. This can be seen better by reference to the general view from the photograph reproduced on p. 202 of the January JOURNAL. The geometrical setting-out is very effective, though quite simple, while the variety of shadow, due to the differing depths of the ornament, and the cleverly “undercut” modelling give a most pleasing sense of artistic merit, entirely overcoming the feeling of monotony so common in this class of plaster ceilings, where, as in too many cases of modern work, there is a total lack of interest by variety of play of light and shade. The boldness of the enrichment in some parts can be seen from Plate 2, the pendants of fruit and leaf depending more than 9 inches.

Plate 3.—A geometrical plan of the ceiling of the evening drawing-room, reproduced from a measured drawing.

Plate 4 shows a spandrel panel of the ceiling of the Queen's bedroom. The double monogram “V.R.” is, needless to explain perhaps, only a modern addition in the way of surface decoration.

Plate 5 gives very interesting details of the same ceiling. It is unfortunate that it was not found possible to reproduce the scale plan of the entire ceiling.

I have already stated that all these measured drawings were prepared by the senior students of

the Edinburgh School of Applied Art, and were kindly lent for the purpose of my Paper by the Board of Trustees for the National Galleries of Scotland. I ought, further, to state that Plates 1, 2, 4, and 5 are reproduced from pencil drawings by Mr. J. Gillespie, and Plate 3 from a pencil drawing by Mr. R. Campbell.

Stirling Castle.

Plate 6.—The Parliament House is here shown at the S.E. angle from sketches by Mr. J. E. Shearer, of Stirling. The upper view is reproduced from an early print, and shows the building before its mutilation at the hands of the Royal Engineers. The lower view shows it as it exists now, a pretty spectacle of the result of allowing military occupation of historic buildings.

Plate 7 gives details of an oriel window at the S. end of the W. elevation of the Parliament House. The refined Gothic mouldings of this building by Robert Cochrane, who died in 1481, is in striking contrast to the Palace of James V. adjoining, which was commenced before the close of the same century.

Plates 8, 9, and 10 show the James V. Palace with its bold grotesque stonework. The principal figures are believed to be grotesque representations of contemporaneous characters, and even King James V. himself is thought to be caricatured by the figure at the E. end of the N. elevation, *i.e.* that to the upper courtyard. A sketch of this figure is given on Plate 10.

The iron gratings on the windows are said to have been added for the protection of James VI. in infancy. There is a story that a blacksmith from St. Ninians who did the work only got payment after the union of the Crowns, when he went up to London and got paid in pounds sterling instead of pounds Scots, *i.e.* twelve times the amount he was entitled to!

The illustrations of Stirling Castle on Plates 7 to 10 are reproduced from Small's *Architecture of Old Stirling*, with the publishers, Messrs. R. S. Shearer & Son's permission.

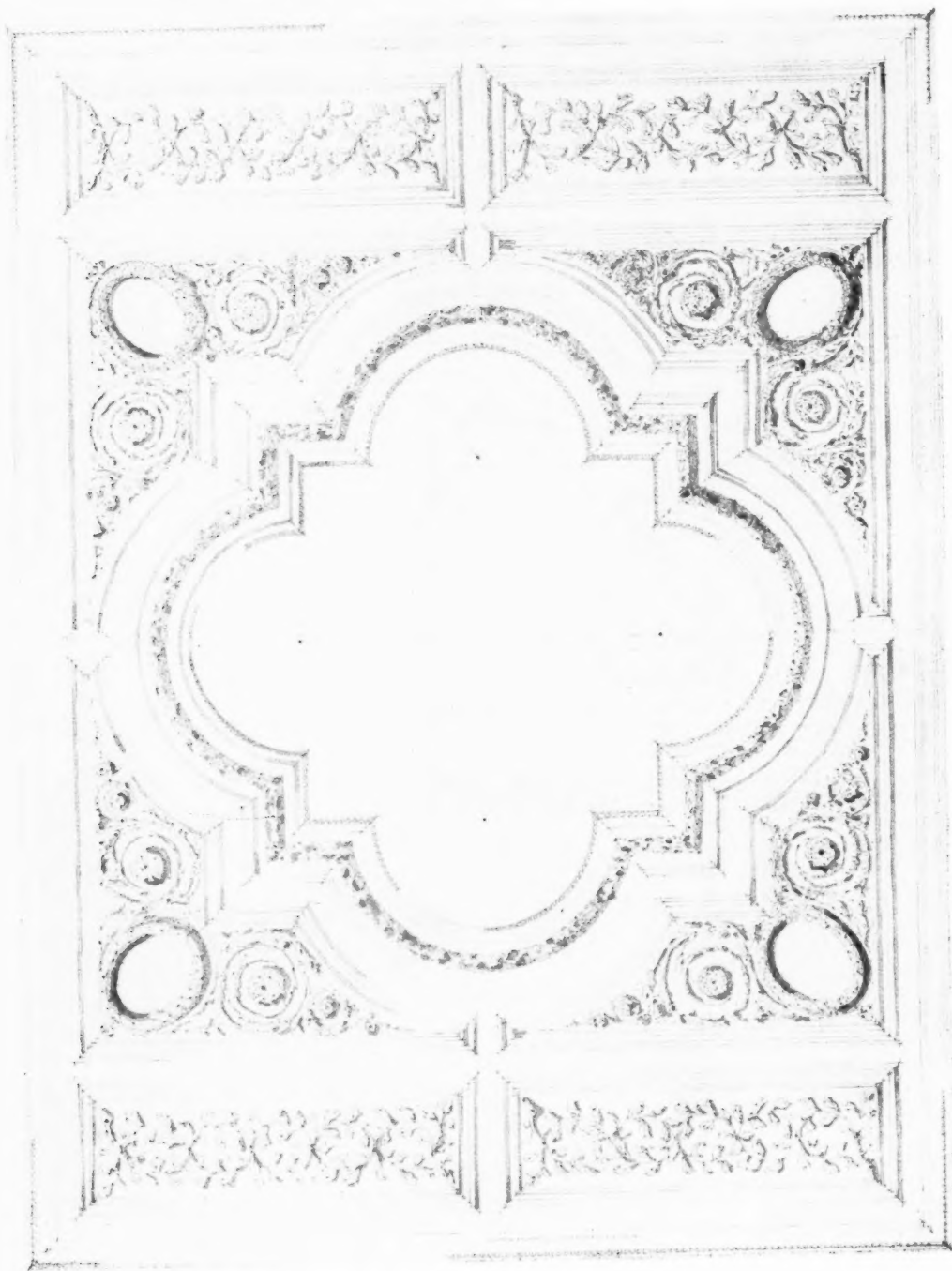
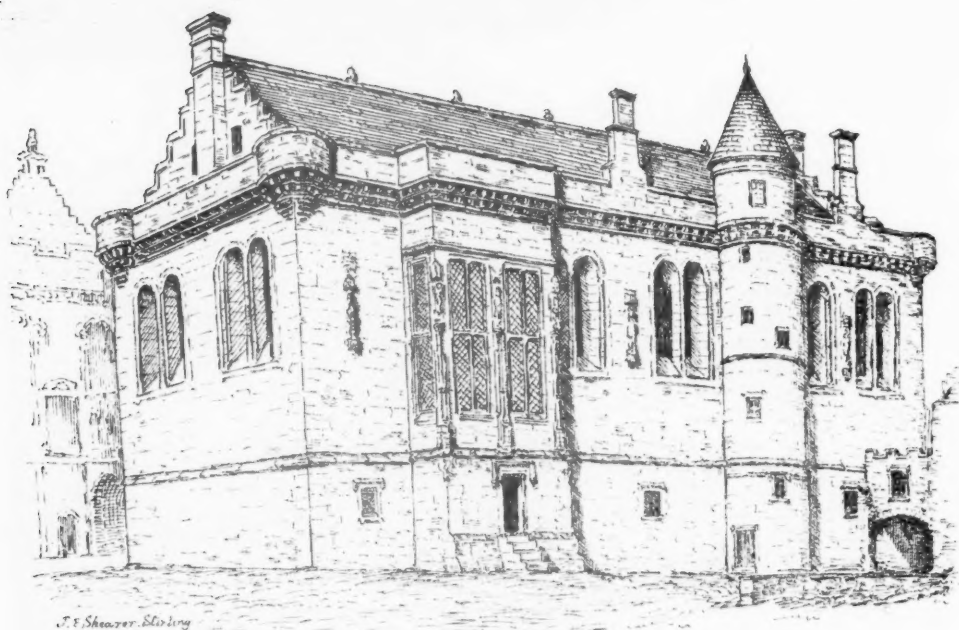


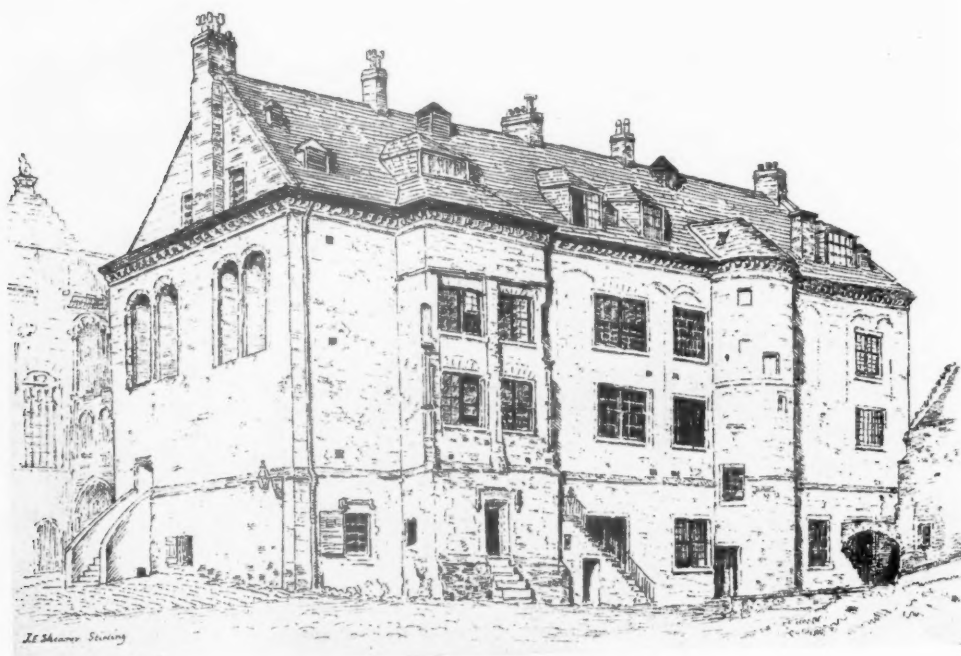
PLATE 3.—HOLYROOD PALACE: CEILING IN EVENING DRAWING-ROOM.



PLATE 4.—SPANDREL PANEL IN CEILING OF QUEEN'S BEDROOM.



PARLIAMENT HOUSE BEFORE MILITARY OCCUPATION.



PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MUTILATED FOR MILITARY OCCUPATION.

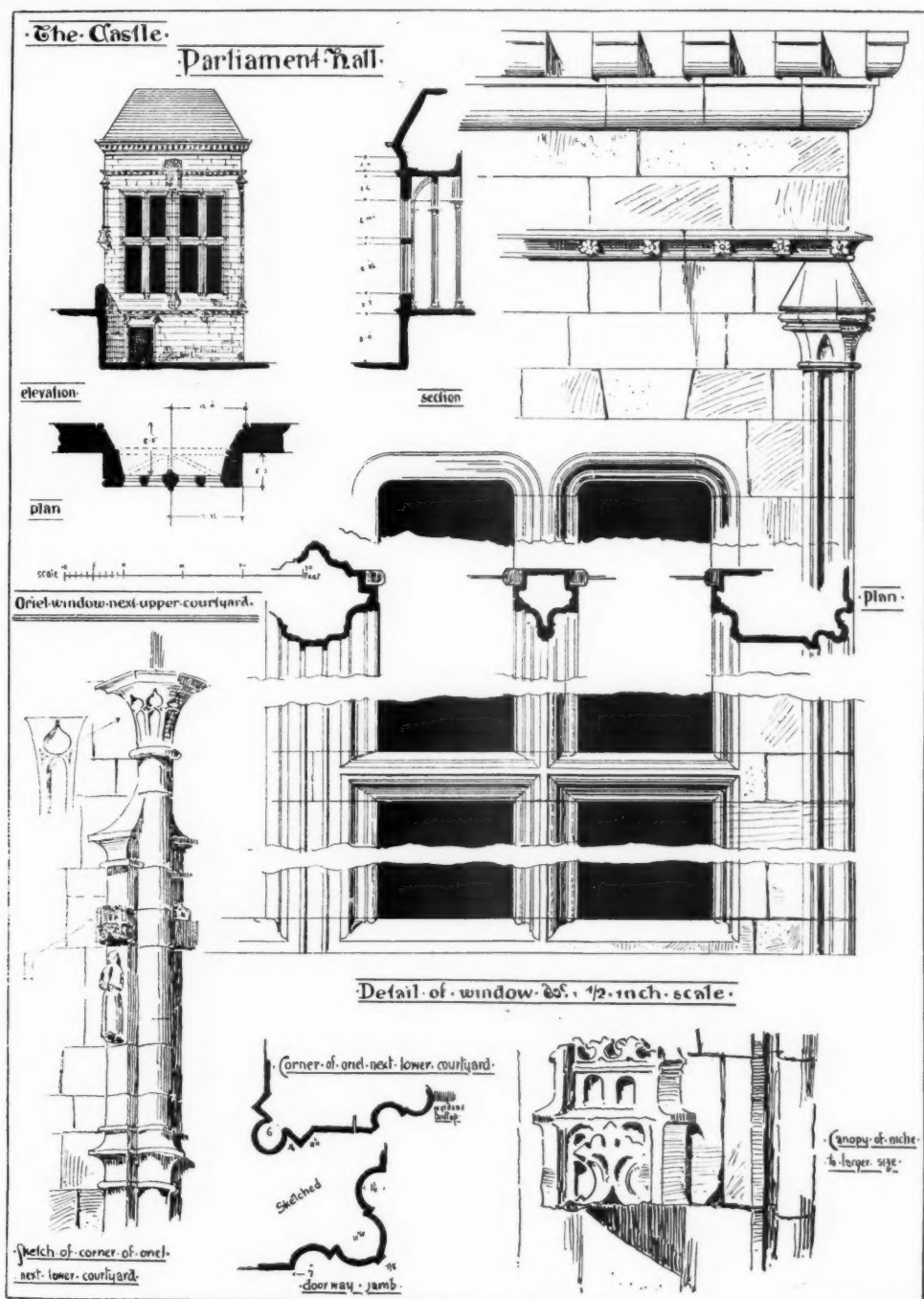


PLATE 7.—STIRLING CASTLE: DETAILS.

Reproduced by permission from Small's *Architecture of Old Stirling*.

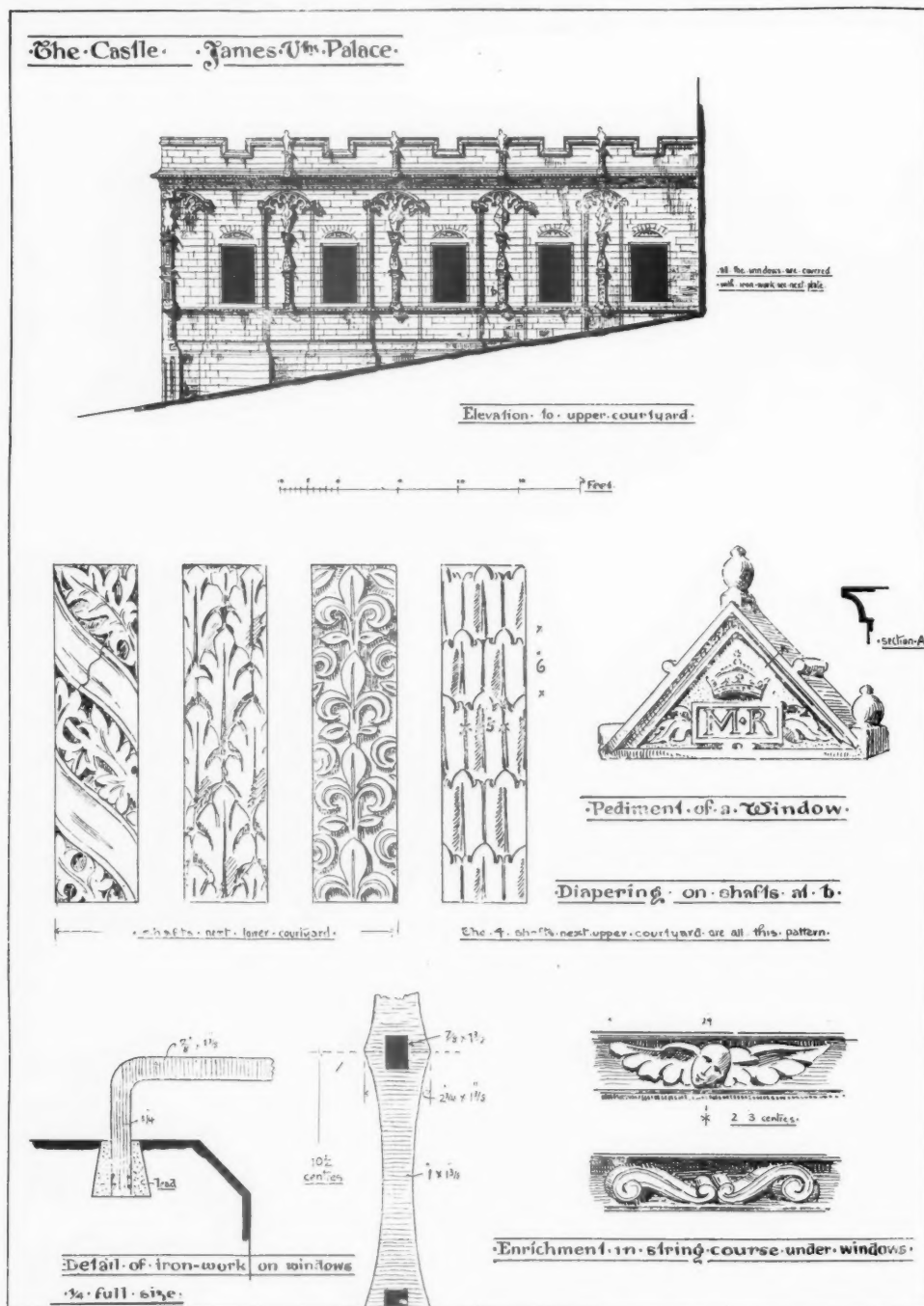


PLATE 8.—STIRLING CASTLE: DETAILS.

Reproduced by permission from Small's *Architecture of Old Stirling*.

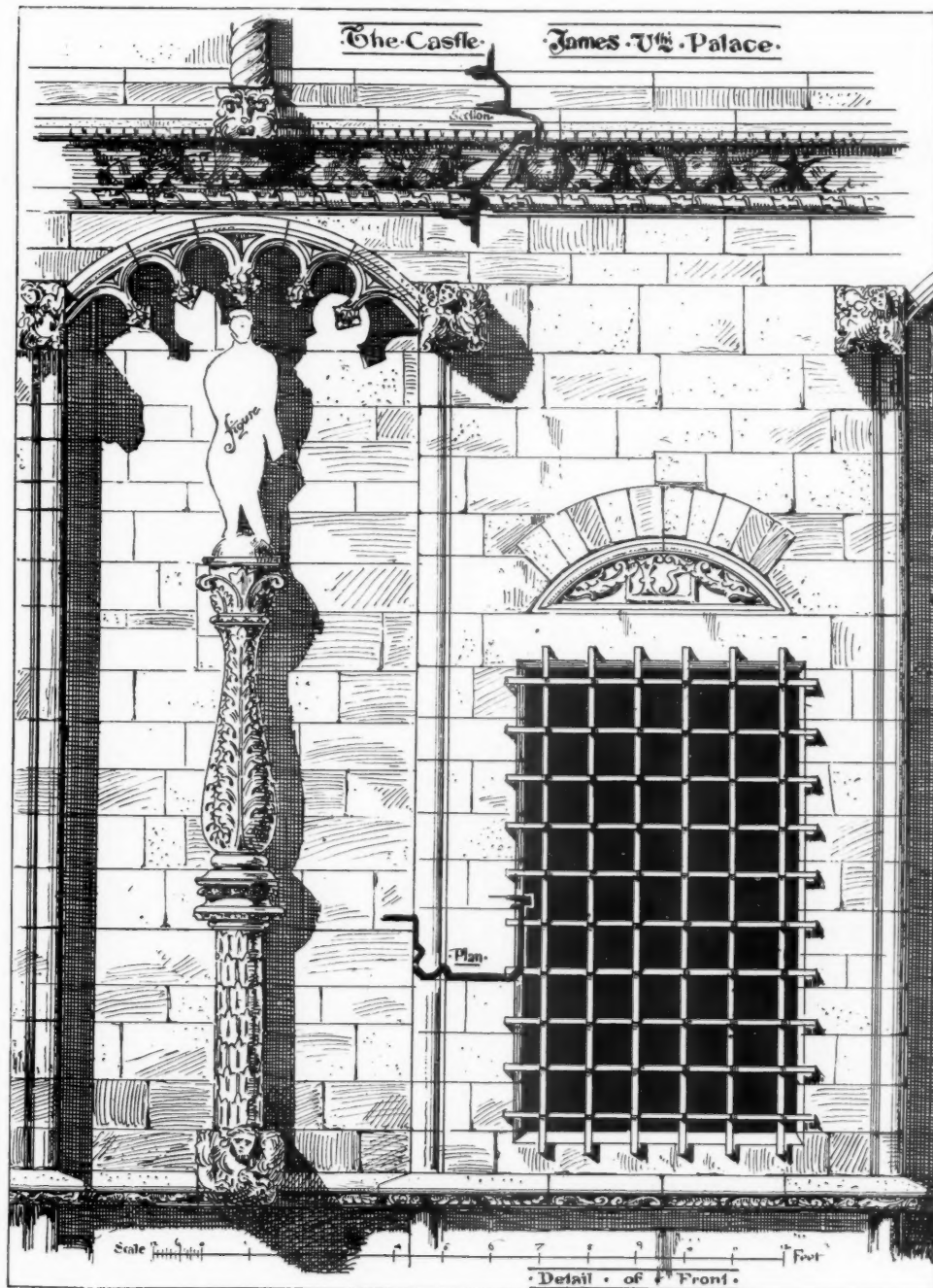


PLATE 9.—STIRLING CASTLE: ONE BAY OF ELEVATION OF PALACE TO UPPER COURTYARD.
 Reproduced by permission from Small's *Architecture of Old Stirling*.

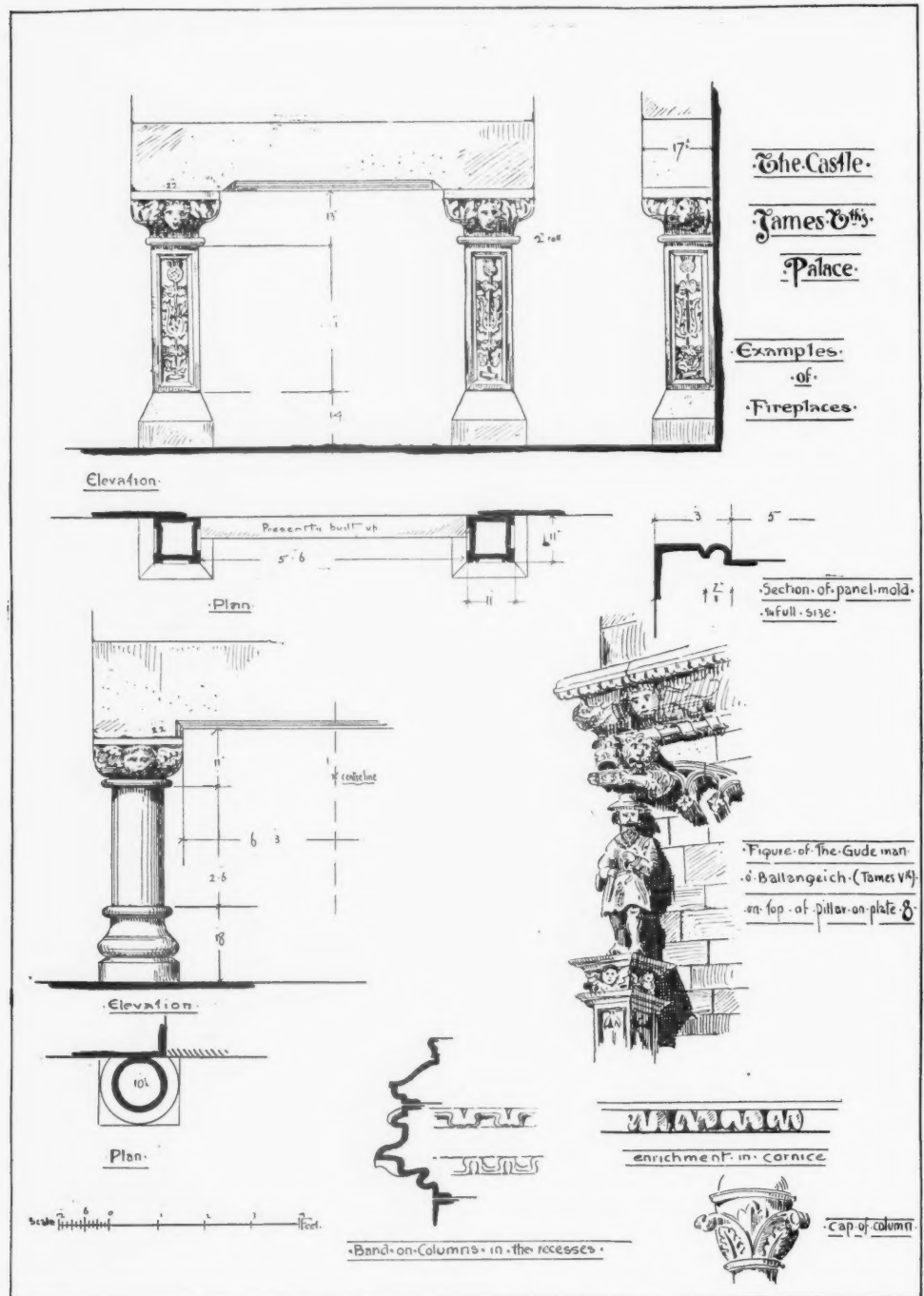


PLATE 10.—STIRLING CASTLE: STONEWORK DETAILS.
 Reproduced by permission from Small's *Architecture of Old Stirling*.

